EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Bombay Gazette





No. 55,872—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 7, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
8th Feb.	CHINA	8630	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6499	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11080	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6499	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7300	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11081	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6499	MEDINA	12500
5th April	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	12000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6499	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6499	KALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA	11080	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6499	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

†INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA" 7,900 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 12th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 445	Rs. 891 or Rs. 7428
To London ,,	627 or ,, 528	,, 940-8 or ,, 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna ...	5253	A. Mazlo ...	15th Feb. 1913.
Sicilia ...	5221	D. Gregorian	15th Mar. 1913.
Sardegna....	5255	A. Mazlo ...	15th April 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 740 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any part on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri ...	4195	A. de Amezaga..	8th Feb. 1913
Ischia ...	4051	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1913
Capri ...	4195	A. de Amezaga.	16th April 1913

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	16th Feb. 1913.
a Konig	4900	Coltzau ...	3rd March 1913
Markgraf	3650	Bremer	17th March 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY Twin Screw.

For Rates and Particulars, Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 28th January, 1913.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Lioga ...	2185	Mon. 10th Feb.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.
Dwarka...	1695	Thurs. 13th Feb.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Lhasa ...	2134	Friday 14th Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka", 1,795 tons, on Thursday, 13th Feb., calling at Muscat, Gassire, and Monomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda", 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 13th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418...	Thursday, 20th February.
†Puudua	3305...	,, 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3413...	,, 20th ,,
†Limdala	3353...	,, 3rd April.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, AND MADRAS.

S.S. Palitana, 2,998 tons, on or about 8th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

7th February, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Sydney	4120	...Rat	12th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4147	...Ozal...	13th Mar. 1913.
Australien ...	6335	...Costa	9th April 1913.
Caledonien	4120	...Meloer	7th May 1913.
Dumbea	5636	...Sellier	4th June 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ...Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ... ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ... ,,	661	528	270
Do. (return) ... ,,	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

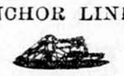
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell...	7th Feb. 1913.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia ...	6364	J. Coverley.....	23rd Feb 1913.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia..	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia ...	5108	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia...	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia ...	6368	J. Coverley.....	13th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ... ... ,,	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... ... ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ,,	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ... ... ,,	593	891
Bombay to Liverpool ... ... ,,	635	957
Bombay to New York ... ... ,,	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez ... ... ,,	445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

FREEHOLD OR LEASEHOLD?

Every investor in real property, that is an estate in land, would appreciate to the fullest the difference there is in value between the Freehold and the Leasehold systems. Leasehold property for a period of years, no matter how long, used to be considered from the sentimental point of view, "inferior in dignity, and therefore unworthy of a freeman," so by analogy the English Watch is known to carry intrinsically "freehold" and better value than that of the "leasehold" watch of any other manufacture in many models of the latter of which, of course, it would be folly to criticise too closely or raise the question as to whether the case or the movement bears the burden of cost.

The English-made watch carries the quality of durability sufficiently marked to class it as hereditary property.

The English-made watch gives better results and depreciates less in proportion.

The English-made watch is less liable to breakage and consequent cost of repairs.

The English-made watch carries simplicity and economy of construction combined with exactness.

You need never waver in opinion, nor hesitate in uncertainty, when you are selecting an English-made watch.

The English-made "freehold" watch is a totally distinct article from the average of watches sold in gold and silver cases.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.....	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.....	,, ,, 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking.	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiotio

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	... ...	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	... ...	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)...		Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Pesawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A.,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....	£400,000
RESERVE.....	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per ,, *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Haien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tithling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half-yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Futtehgrh,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141 RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE:

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1913, at 6-30 P. M.

H. M. C. TROTTER,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Meadow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.
117-125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Including Tirhoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N. W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 5th March, 1913, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1913 to 31st March, 1914.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particular can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store Keeper,
B. & N. W. Railway.

Samastipur, the 28th January, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1913, for the supply of above stores, during the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1913.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

AT 10 P. M. AT 10 P. M.

TO-NIGHT!

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON
AND
MR. JAMES McGRATH
in their Popular and Artistic
POTPOURRI ENTR'ACTE,
including a Screaming Farce entitled

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AND
VOCAL AND RAGTIME DUETS.

In the Picture Programme will be shown the
SECOND EPOCH
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LES MISERABLES.

NOTE:—This is a most important Epoch in the development of the story, and brings out very forcibly Victor Hugo's ideals in the characters of
JEAN VALJEAN AND JAVERT.

PRICES AS USUAL.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are reminded that—

1st ENTRIES CLOSE, 8 P. M., on SATURDAY, February 8th, 1913.
2nd ENTRIES CLOSE, 8 P.M., on THURSDAY, February 13th, 1913.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to—
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse Show,
Staff Quarters,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MAIDANIA.

TO-NIGHT,
at 9-30,

GAUHAR JAN.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5.
Unreserved Rs. 3.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, at 9-30,
FANCY DRESS.
SKATING CARNIVAL.

PRIZES —:o:— PRIZES.

Handsome Dressing Cases for the best Lady's and Gentleman's Costumes.

—:o:—

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ALPINE TUNNEL.

Constructed as a short cut from the Garden to the Railway Platform.

DAILY FIXTURE.

Band of the 14th King's Hussars.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful.

Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.

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Under the direction of
HENRY DALLAS.
TOWN HALL,
SATURDAY, FEB. 8th,
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Unequalled in the History of India.
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BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of the following houses:—

Ward No. 2286 (2), Street No. 360A, at Ferguson Road, a three-storied frame building, and Ward No. 2286 (4), Street No. 360C, at Ferguson Road, a three-storied frame building, which were belonging to Mr. Cassum Mahomed Mitha.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.
1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
The property of a gentleman.—
1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Pair handsome strong chestnut walers, 15-3.
1 Rubber-tyred Office shigram, and one handsome strong bay waler horse.
By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.—
2 Two wheeled carts.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th February, 1913.

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"MIRACLE" ×12
"TOURIST" × 8

Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,

LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY

Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.

Rs. 135. Rs. 75.

ALSO
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL
OPERA GLASSES,
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES,
etc.,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
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Fort, BOMBAY.

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THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works
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STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

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A STORY OF THE KITCHENER CAMPAIGN.
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IN THE TIME OF THE PHARAOHS
A BRILLIANTLY COLOURED DRAMA.

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NIGHTLY, at 7, 8-30, and 10. HALF PRICES.

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A LIFE SAVED.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.

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For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

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is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of
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Gold Capsule, is
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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NEWEST IDEAS
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YEOMAN OF THE GUARD.—VOCAL SCORE (Music and words) of this Comic Opera which will be performed by Bombay Amateurs may be obtained at Rs. 3-12 per copy at MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BARLOCK TYPEWRITERS.—4 BRAND NEW MACHINES, late models with all improvements. Price Rs. 350 each, reasonable offers considered. Taken as part security for debt. Apply Box No. 39, care of this Paper.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation give for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

LOST on 3rd instant, between Victoria Terminus and Crawford Market, CURRENCY NOTE No. WA/36/81786 for Rs. 1,000. Finder will be handsomely rewarded if returned to Mrs. M. JACKSON, No. 15, Alexandra Terrace, Byculla.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¢ inch by 4¢ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2¼ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

TO LET at COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by married couple, a SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, in the Fort, for one month, from 22nd Feb. Write, giving full particulars, to HOME, P. O. Box No. 141, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
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FOR SALE.

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Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 250.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

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WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

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SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly	,, 7 0
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 5. BOMBAY, FEB 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 1-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	89	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-4	unchgd	
do. do. Gov. securities...	63 7-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 11-16		1-8
do. 2 months' aence...	28 7-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 7-8		1-4
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25 22 1-2	0-1	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 48		1-2
do. do. New York...	4 87 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
	17th Oct		
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	4 11-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 1-4		1-16
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	4 1-2	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	4 5-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold. ... 77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £2,75,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Rs. 18,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 17,30,000 ,, to Bombay.
,, 4,30,000 ,, to Madras.
,, 40,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 24 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 24 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 45,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta
,, 10,50,000 ,, to Bombay
,, 4,00,000 ,, to Madras
,, 60,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4d. 1-16 (Min. Rate) received 24 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1·16d. (Min. Rate) received 24 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,02,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Moderate business
Futures Quiet
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total sales 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 700 ,,
Imports ... 5,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 6·88+·04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9·85+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July
6·61	6 61	6·59	6·58	6·56
+03	+03	+03	+03	+03
				1914
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
6·43	6·43	6·29	6·20	6·16
+03	+03	+04	+03	+04

New York 11 a.m., March 12·31 May. 12·15.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·32 May. 12·14
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·37 May. 12·31.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	28,000
Receipts at ,, last year	...	50,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	3,000
Exports to Continent	...	7,000
Spot Cotton	...	12·95 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·31—01
Futures—Month of May. 12·13 unchgd
Advanced on limited offerings and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ... 12·34 +03
Futures month of May. ... 12·27 +01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 40 1-2+1-4
Do. Months ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 40 unchgd
Do Months— ... Jan.-Feb.—London—Nominal

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT
Rosari- Santa Fe 62lbs. ... No sellers
Austrian Wheat ... ... 37 7-8+1-8
Feb.—Business done

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 51 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship ...52 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.— Antwerp—Sellers
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49 1-2+1
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg— Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... Not received.
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports—
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 44 3-1+3-8
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7 2 6 unchgd
Feb.-mar.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 13 3-4—1-3

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4s 2 1-2—1-2d.
Feb-Mar.—Steady—Done and buyers

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 66 7-8+1 1-8
Copper Braziers ... £ 81 3-4+3-4
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-4 unchgd

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-0 Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—
"Valdura,"
Sheep skin sale closed to-day weak with slow demand.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12s 7 1-2—3-4d
Do Months of Shipments ... Mar.Apl.—Sellers
Tone—Little or no business doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 10 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
9 11 3-4—1-4 —unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but very quiet
E A B a Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14—3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 3 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Quiet—No business doing unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [6TH Feb., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
11 Boxes Buln	6,97,599	London	Chartered Bank
40 Boxes Sovs.	30,00,000	Port Said	do
1 Parcel silver	20	London	Russo-Asiatic Bank
1 Box Gold Buln	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
10 Boxes Sovs	7,50,000	Alexandria	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..............	34	40,978
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	32	38,726

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Bengal rate since 9th Jan. 1913 8 p. c.
Bank of Bombay ,, ,, 27th Dec. 1912 8 ,,
Bank of Madras ,, ,, 31st Dec. ,, 8 ,,

EXCHANGE:—
The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 30 lakhs up.

We have no change to report in the market. Rates opened the same as yesterday but there has been little doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being very moderate. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France ...171 1-2
Do. do Marks ...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...150 3-4
Shanghai ,, ...207 1-4
Japan ,, ...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened quiet at 95 7-16 for Cash and the settlement and declined to 95 3-8 during the early part of the day. Slight fluctuations have since occurred and rates close as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 95 6 0
Settlement ... ,, 95 6 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday bar silver in London declined 1-8 both for ready and forward, the rates now being 28 11-16 and 28 7-8 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 61 7-8. The local market opened at 72 7-16 for ready and 72 11-16 for the first settlement and advanced 3-16 early in the day, but has since lost 1-16 of the advance, closing as under. A moderate business has been put through.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Australian ,, ... ,, 24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ... ,, 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... ,, 72 9 0
1st Settlement ... ... ,, 72 13 0
2nd Settlement ... ... ,, 72 14 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... ,, 81 15 0
1st Settlement ... ... ,, 83 3 0
2nd Settlement ... ... ,, 82 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The American markets continue to show very little change and there is nothing of importance to report. The local market opened steady and practically unchanged. There has been rather more enquiry for forward delivery at current rates, but buyers are unwilling to pay any advance, and sellers are not keen to go on except at higher prices. A moderate business has been done. For good Broach the market has kept fairly steady at Rs. 333 1-2 to Rs. 323 and closes at the latter price.

There has been a fair enquiry for ready cotton by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS:—
Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 333-34 March.
Good M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 323 ,,
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat,, 329 ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... ,, 325 ,,
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... ,, 321-22 ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon,, 318 ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... ,, 311-12 ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ,, 293 ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ,, 283 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... ,, 278 ,,
Sawginned Dharwar ... ,, 327 Apl.-May.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 16,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·63	6·62	6·60
+01	+01	+01
May-June.	June.-July.	July-August.
6·59	6·57	6·54
+01	+01	+01
Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·44	6·30	6·21
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm and continues to advance in sympathy with home advices.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B.T.
Apl-May ... ... ,, 9 4 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May ... ...Rs. 8 10 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... ,, 7 9 0 B T
Yellow ,, ,, ... ,, 8 6 0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 8 0
Mimbara ... ... ,, 61 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... ,, 48 0 0
Red Khandwa ... ,, 54 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Forward ... Rs. 12 8 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0
Forward ... ... Rs. 35 8 0 B T

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 12 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Bold ... ... Rs. 49 0 0
Small ... ... ,, 47 0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 8 0 B T
White Delhi Apl.-May ... ,, 5 11 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay 1,690
Bank of India ... ... 66 C D
Eastern Bank 43
Indian Specie ... ... 71 C D

MILLS.

David 512 1-2
Indian Manuf'g Co... 495
Kohinoor ... ... 821 March
Manockji Petit ... ... 3,150 ,,
Morarji Goculdas Mill 3,140
New Great Eastern ... ... 272 1-2 ,,
Standard ... ... 1,410 ,,

MISCELLANEOUS

All India United Insurance Co ... 12 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 181
Bombay S N Ordy ... ... 257 1-2 C D
Colaba Land and Mill ... ...1,562 1-2 March
Vishnu Cotton Mill Pref.... 632 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 577 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	17,705	bales.
Wheat	25,430	cwts.
Linseed	2,340	,,
Rapeseed	100	,,
Gingellyseed	14,312	,,
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	14,518	,,
Castorseed	9,791	,,
Rice	3,551	,,
Myrabollams	4,550	,,
Cottonseed	24,025	,,
Mowraseed	53	,,
Gram	6,081	,,
Joowar	1,511	,,
Maize	nil	
Barley	1,846	,,

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 28,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000 do.
Exports to Continent ... 7,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·95
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.. 12·31— 1
Future Cotton at New York—May.. 12·13—
Tone Market at closing Spot ... Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... do
General Tone of Market:—
Steady and early advanced on limited offerings later declined on commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 5.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... ...12·7-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar. ...12·34+ 3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. ...12·27+ 1

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Steady and closed Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet but steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... do.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ... ... 700 do
Total Sales of Surat ... ...
Total Day's Imports 5,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 5-8
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... ... 9·85
Good Bhownuggur ... ... 6 1 8d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 10·16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 12·16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 14·16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6 1-4d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... 6 23-32d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... ... 11 1·4
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11 1·4
Mid American at Liverpool... ... 6·88+4
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.
Feb.-Mar. ... ... 6·61+3
Mar.-Apr. ... ... 6·61+3
Apr.-May ... ... 6·59+3
May-June ... ... 6·58+3
June-July ... ... 6·56+3
July-Aug. ... ... 6·53+3
Aug.-Sep. ... ... 6·43+3
Sept.-Oct. ... ... 6·29+4
Oct.-Nov. ... ... 6·20+3

MANCHESTER, Feb. 5.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet with a limited enquiry—As reported yesterday—Shirting dhooties continue inactive—Fair enquiry for Grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.— 46 6 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) Feb-Mar.—Hamburg—43 6 Sellers
Do. La Plata...Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—44 9 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Feb.—£27 0-0 Sellers
do ...Apr.-May.—£26-10-0 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Firm
Do. total afloat for U. K.... ... .
Poppyseed Canal...Feb.-Mar. H'burg— 69 ,,
Do. Tone of Market Close— Quiet
Rapeseed Yellw Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp 51 3 ,,
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp— 52 3 ,,
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Feb.-Mar.— Antwerp— Noml
Do. Jamba Red ... ... Feb.-Mar.— Antwerp— Noml
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Firm
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Feb.-Mar.— Hull—£7-3-6— ,,
Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Steady
Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c.... Feb.-Mar.— London 63 ,,
Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Feb.-Mar.— London—40 4 1-2 ,,
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Feb.-Mar.—London 40 1 1-2 ,,
Do. Club No. 2. Feb.-Mar.—London —40 4 1-2 ,,
Do. Choice white Delhi ... ... Noml
Do. Tone of Market at Close ... Quiet
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. ......
Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... 7 5 3-8

LONDON, Feb. 5.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 9 —Sellers
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Mar.—9 9 3-4—Sellers
,, Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.—12 8 1-4—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apl.— 12 9 —Sellers
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Feb.-Mar.—12 7 1-2 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Mar.-Apl.—12 8 1-4 —Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...Feb.—12 3 — ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Feb-Mar.—13 10-1-2— ,,
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Mar.-Apl.—14 0 3-4 — ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market.— Steady

LONDON, Feb. 4.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.	
Copper, Standard G M B ...	67	0	0	
,, Best English Selected	75	7	6	
,, Braziers...	83	0	0	? mutilated
,, Tone of Market				Quiet
Hard Spelter	23	0	0	
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	233	0	0	
Yellow Metal		7	1-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	12	5	0	
Silver, Spot	28 11-16			
,, 2 months hence ...	29 7-8			
,, Tone of Market—	Quiet and uncharged			

LONDON, Feb. 5.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 28 11-16
Silver 2 months 28 7-8
,, Closing Tone of Market— Steady
,, Tendency, etc, of the Market—Unchanged to lower prices.
Rentes 3 per cent ... ...£ 89
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...£ 75 1-16
Indian Stock 3 1·2 per cent ...£ 91 1-4
Sterling loan ... ...£ 91 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ..£ 77 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ..£ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz ... ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market— Steady.
Closing ,, ,, — do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ......
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs ... ... 25·22 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... 20·48
New York (Demand Bills) dols ... 4 87 1-4
Interest day to day loans ... 4 1-2
,, 7 days Market loans ... 4 5-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. 4 11-16
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 3-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1·8
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for...Rs 100,00,000

Rupees 18,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 17,30,000 do to Bombay.
,, 4,30,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 40,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d (Min. Rate) received 24 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 24 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rupees 45,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 10,50,000 do to Bombay.
,, 4,00,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 60,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 24 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 24 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale... ...Rs. 1,02,30 000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 1,00,00,000

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... ... steady
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.		Latest closing	To-days opening.
Feb-Mar.	...	6·61	6·61
Mar-Apl.	..	6·61	6·61
Apl.-May	...	6·59	6·59
May-June	...	6·58	6·58
June-July	...	6·56	6·56
July-Aug.	...	6·53	6·53
Aug.-Sept,	...	6·43	6·43
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·29	6·29
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·20	6·20

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

The market for coal shares opened inactive and quiet, but a steady feature was the South Govindpores, a large line of which were done at an add vance in price. The market closed with a steadier tone.

The jute market was blank, buyers taking no interest while in the gunny market a delay in arrival of cables kept things very much behind, and made its an exceptionally dull day all round.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, Feb. 4.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ... ... £15,500,000

Remitted from 1st April, 1912, to 1st Feb., 1913, by Council Bills (a) ... £21,146,711

Excess over Budget estimate ... £ 5,646,711

a Of this sum £7,060,280 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

RESTAURANT CAR.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.			UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
0-23...Arr.	Manmad	,,	7-12
10-31... ,,	Bhopal	,,	21- 5
12-58... ,,	Bina	,,	18-35
15-26... ,,	Jhansi	,,	15-32
17-23... ,,	Gwalior	,,	13-42
19-34... ,,	Agra Cantonment	,,	11-20
20-36... ,,	Muttra	,,	10-19
23- 0... ,,	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
2-52...Arr.	Amballa Cantonment	,,	2-51
5-29... ,,	Ludhiana	,,	1-13
5-58... ,,	Phillaur	,,	0-50
6-37... ,,	Jullundur	,,	0- 6
8-19... ,,	Amritsar	,,	22-24
9-25... ,,	Lahore	,,	18-13
14-23... ,,	Lala Musa	,,	15-35
18-36... ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	11-29
23-18... ,,	Peshawar Cantonment	Dep.	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
23- 0......Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25......Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
2-52......Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-35......Dep.	Amballa	Arr.	2-51
5-28......Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15......Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-15
12-48......Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
16-15...... ,,	Jhansi	,,	15- 5
18- 7......Arr.	Orai	,,	13- 8
20-14...... ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-55
21-45...... ,,	Lucknow	Dep.	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING-MASON—At Bangalore, the wife of Captain A. K. L. King-Mason, 108th Infantry, of a daughter.

TREVOR—At Karachi, on January 31st, the wife of D. B. Trevor, District Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH—GREIG—At the U. P. Church, Lyallpur, on the 30th January, by the Rev. William Dalgetty, assisted by the Rev. H. Martin, Arthur Percy, second son of A. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, of Mastrick Hall, Bournemouth, West, and Alice Laura, only daughter of O. Greig, of Nailsworth, Gloucester.

DEATH.

COOPER—At Simla, on the 28th January, Mr. T. E. G. Cooper, architect.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mail steamer "Egypt" due at 5 a. m.
Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Horton, at Wilson College Hall, 6-30 p. m.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
Parashramrao's Circus near Phul-gully, 9-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim:—"He deserves the favour of God most, who trusts Him most."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "China" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE,

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras... ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express, every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912		12-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day:—

Spanish March. A Bunch of Roses .... R. Chapi
Overture .... Tancredi .... Rossini
a Op 264 A........"Standchen" .... Czibulka
b Spanish Dance. An Evening in Toledo. Schinding
Grand Fantasia...Songs and Dances of Northern Europe .... Kuhner
Valse.............. Morgenblatter .... Strauss
Selection.......... The Pink Lady .... Caryll
Tubuphone Solo. La Juana.................. Howgill

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Kamakura Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow. Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Salemis," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow.

JOWLI HUTS ON FIRE.—Careless bidi-smoking is alleged to be the cause of a small fire that broke out in some jowli huts at Jackeria Bunder, Sewri. The huts belonged to Seoji and some labour cart drivers lived in them. Nine huts, of the value of Rs. 350, were destroyed before the fire brigade from Chinchpogly could put out the flames.

FRIGHTENED HORSE.—A horse attached to a carriage belonging to Mr. Gulamali Jivanji, took fright at a road train and bolted on Wednesday, in Frere-road. The owner of the carriage, who was inside, jumped out and sustained slight injuries. The horse knocked down one, Baghoo Tukaram, a hand-cart driver, in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply Co.

ACCIDENTS.—Bagia Sajania (15), a Mahar boy, who was carrying a quantity of gunpowder and fireworks on his head, was waiting for a steamer at Carnac Bunder. Suddenly the explosives ignited and he was badly burned. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. An Indian Christian, named M. C. Freitas, employed as ticket collector by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., was removed to the G. T. Hospital, suffering from dislocation of the hip, the result of a fall.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, the Hon. Mr. Pranjpe, M.A., will deliver a public address on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Dr. Stanley Reed, has kindly consented to preside. Members are request ed to attend, front seats being reserved for them. The Senior Class of the Students' Brotherhood will meet on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Prof. Velinkar, M.A., LL.B., will deliver his third address of the series for this Session on self-development and self-surrender on "Newspapers." The Junior Class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Aryan Education Society's Schools, Girgaon, on Sunday, the 9th instant, and will be conducted by Mr. Thaker, B.A., LL.B.

SIR K. G. GUPTA IN BOMBAY.—Sir Krishna Govind Gupta, member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, who arrived in Bombay by the Calcutta mail yesterday, "en route" to England, was entertained at an "at home" given in his honour by Mrs. F. S. Talyar Khan last evening at her residence in Warden-road. Amongst those present were:—The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, the Hon. Sir Richard and Lady Lamb, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Mrs. and Miss Hill, the Hon. Sir Narayen and Lady Chandavarkar, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Davar, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshaw and Lady Mehta, Sir Cowasji, and Lady, Jehangir, the Hon. Sir Charles, and Lady Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pattani the Hon. Mr. Justice, and Mrs. Heaton, the Hon. Mr. Justice, and Mrs. Macleod, the Hon. Mr. Justice Rao, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Graham, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Strangman, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Setalwad, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Dr. and Mrs., Collie, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mr. J. P. Orr, Capt. Drummond, Miss T. Petit, and Mr. and Mrs. Bomanji Petit,

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A really good day's sport was provided for us yesterday, when some fifty members of the Hunt turned out at the Kennels to try their luck.

It was noticed that some of our regular members were of necessity absent, owing to their military duties, but I am sure none of them will grudge us our splendid run.

About 7 o'clock a move was made towards the White House, and a jackal was found close by; a grand jack he proved to be too. He first set his mask for Sahar Hill but suddenly decided to try right-handed in the direction of the Church. However, he never crossed the pipe and went off across the Bomanvadi Valley, straight for the big walled-in compound, which he successfully crossed somewhere about the middle, closely followed by the hounds, who nipped through the wire like lightning, hot on his tracks.

When the jack left the big compound, it is a little indefinite exactly why he turned back from the Andheri road, for hounds were seen working up to the road and then back into the small compound on the right-hand side of the maidan. A "view" ahead showed us the "varmint," and dashing madly over the bunds up the valley on the far side of the road. Hounds were at once cast forward and picked up the line immediately, and from here till the end it was one long, delightful gallop. Over the Grange bunds, through a bit of jungle, into the grasslands, and at a rattling pace, we headed for Goregaon. Undoubtedly it was the pace set by the hounds that killed; for, a few minutes before the end, the jack was seen "done to the world," a few yards ahead of the leading hounds.

There seems a little doubt about the exact spot where we did kill, but I believe the nearest description would be a straight point between the Gogeshwari Caves and Goregaon station, if anything, a little nearer the station.

The time, I understand, was thirty minutes, and the amount of ground covered in that thirty minutes must have been a good bit above the average, for hounds hunted perfectly, never swerving from the line for a second, and when that happens with a pack like we have this year, if you ever want to see the hounds running you have got to "go."

On the 9th instant, I notice with pleasure, the meet is fixed for Sahar Hill. In spite of the deadly assaults that have been hurled at this spot during the week, I feel sure, we can all look forward with keenness to what has been described as the prettiest of all our fixtures, and one most reminiscent of stirring gallops in the past.

J. C.

BOMBAY RACES.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

Saturday, Feb. 8.

HORSES LEFT IN,

After declaration of forfeit at 4 p. m., Thursday, 6th February, 1913.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs
Beckmesser..........	10	3	Forfeit..............	7	3
Last Call..........	9	12	Bachelor's Knot...	7	3
Hilarity..........	9	9	Atropine..........	6	5
Keerit..........	8	3	Monsoon..........	6	0
Franconi..........	8	0	Transmigration...	6	0
Coat of Arms.....	7	5	Kismit II..........	6	0

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Tajilmulook......	10	6	Moosahar..........	7	12
Sir Visto..........	9	10	France..........	7	10
Aasud..........	9	9	Galiard..........	7	9
Thaboor..........	9	6	Mysore..........	7	6
Money Gold......	9	1	Fado..........	7	4
Sir Knight..........	8	8	British King......	6	4
Majeed..........	8	5	Shirsab..........	6	0
Beyrut..........	8	1	Mars..........	6	0
Young Salanic...	7	13	Sir Faraz..........	6	0

THE DADAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Aasud..........	9	13	Gafal..........	6	11
Young Majub.....	9	13	Best Chance......	6	3
Pendil..........	9	11	Manchester......	6	0
Baloz..........	9	9	Different..........	6	0
Polish..........	9	4	Malster..........	6	0
Zoolphokarr......	9	2	Mat-hat-Baig......	6	0
Lookman..........	9	1	Upright..........	6	0
Master Bill..........	8	4	Peerage..........	6	0
Minerva..........	8	1	Jalimis..........	6	0
Ream..........	7	3			

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs. Tulwar, Sparrow Hawk, Purity, Muccadum, Sydney, Ata Allah, Nafa, Lucky Star, Motalif, Farash, Mudir, Hoondi Ciccero, Punjab, Hama. Shot Silk, German Silver Iron Chest, Kamil, Beethoven, Ajmer.

THE HARDINGE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Division I.	Division II.
Jodha	Zigomar
Principal	Hid-Hid
The White Knight	Fyzabad
Plevna	Mudir
Nasirabad	Alwar
Young Chester	Rockfeller
Atta Allah	Moomtaj
President	Young Mooreed
Abdu Zubair	Small Diamond
Sirsum	Kamil
Dhaman	Dhahemsee
Shot Silk	Behjat Pasha
Malayeb	Maidania
Bethoven	Lord Roseberry
Lucifer	Young Latiff
Vakil	Scorn
Saddil Malik	Hama
Jack London	Jawan.
Old China	

ADDITIONAL RACE.

An Arab Selling Plate. Winner Rs. 1,000. Second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200.

A Hight Weight Handicap for Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Distance about 9 furlongs.

Entry Rs. 10 to close at 8-30 a.m. on Friday 7 February 1913 at the Race Course or at the Turf club office with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 2 p.m. on Friday 7th February 1913.

Handicaps will be published at 12 noon on Friday 7th February 1913 at the Turf club office.

LAWN TENNIS.

Conder Tournament Drawing Results.

N F Nawroji & M M Mehta...Bye } N & M
N C Dalal & D N Vakil...... ,, } 8-6, 6-3 } Fri. 7th

D D Driver & G B Anigiru... ,, } D & A
P R Bagg & F Carey .... ,, } 6-1, 6-8, 6-1 } Mon. 10th

J Grunberg & S Kissel ...... ,, } C & V
P N Chandawarkar & T Javeri ,, } 6-0, 6-2 } Sat. 8th

A B Shirgankor & R V Shivaskwerker .... ,, } S & S
6-2, 6-3

S V Sewjee & J Sakoor } T&A
A T Torpey & J Aratoon } W O

S M Modi & S Z Shah } M&S
L Bartlett & J Hannay } W O } D & K 6-3, 2-6 6-2
B W Desai & R D Karve ...Bye } Sat. 8th

H M Madon & M E Netscher ,, } B & W
V V Bhadkumker & R A Wagle ,, } 6-3, 6-2 } Tues. 11th

H R Dastur & M R Ghandy. ,, } D & G
J R Junjiker & K J Shaw... ,, } 5-7, 6-4, 6-3 } Fri. 7th

C D Gunther & R L Greene.. ,, } G & G
A J Doctor & B K Allbless... ,, } 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HOW TO TREAT PIMPLES



AND BLACKHEADS

Successfully and speedily, at a trifling cost, is learned from the special directions which accompany Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Sold by chemists throughout India, but a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on the skin, may be had free by all who desire to test before purchasing. Address Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

No More chest and Pains.

What is your trouble? Headaches, toothache, backache, sore throat, earache, strains and bruises are relieved and cured by following the printed directions you'll find on every bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Stop experimenting with remedies you know nothing of —stop running up uselessly large doctors' bills and give this universal pain cure a fair trial.

THE COST IS SMALL.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE. PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifest from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated appetite increased, wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR ?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

CALL OR WRITE:

THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,

53, Apollo Street,

(Tele. "LATEST.") Fort, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1875.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Abyday, 1940 tons Captain H. W. Thomson arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, January 26, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Ilford 2786 tons, Captain F. T. Nicolle sailed on Thursday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

The steamer Whitgift 2842 tons, Captain G. Cotton sailed on Thursday for Bassein with ballast.

The steamer C. Ferd Saeisz 2158 tons, Captain O. Geessel sailed on Thursday for Calcutta etc. with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Karonga, 2932 tons Captain J. B. Gattason sailed on Thursday for Calcutta etc. with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Dunottor Castle, 3,080 tons Captain W. F. Stanley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles which port she left on the 16th October and visited round Japan China and Colombo, with 120 tourist on board. She brought only 50 tourist to Bombay and the remainder will arrive here from different places on Monday.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lindula, 2,185 tons, Captain T. Nolsh sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo, 20 cabin and 230 deck passengers.

The steamer Trocas, 2,657 tons. Captain E. Loidman, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with ballast.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEB. 5.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	12-2	P & O S N Co
B	Colaba	2892	Robertson		8-2	M M & Co
C&R	Montebello	2770	Croft		11-2	J Finlay & Co
D&B	Benin	2788	Cole	NF	6-2	K Nixon & Co
F	Mutra	2945	Carey	Rangoon	8-2	M M & Co
G	Sultan	1747	Kasch	A Strando	& Co	
H	Naderi	1168	Goddic	Basreh	B and P S N Co	
K	Kamakura Maru	3788	Hori	Kobe	15-2	N Y Kaisha
M	Zoroaster	2390	Wickram			T M & Co
M	Umona	2888	Rivers	Aberp	W & A G & Co	
P	Werdenfels	2794	Gosse	W & A Graham & Co		
Q	Pallana	1334	Bamber	Basreh	M M & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Rochdale	2377	McMullen			T M & Co
2	Castalia	1036	Mitchell		Liverpool	W & A Graham & Co
3	Sardegna	3225	muzeo	Genoa		R Line
4	Capri	2718	Amezaga			L Line
5	Lindalo	2188	Cookson			M M & Co
7	Perla	2431	Mobe			A L S N Co
9	Mystic	2432	Kain		W & A G & Co	
9	Querimba	4937	Fry	Calcutta	10-2	M M & Co
10&11	India	4199	Gordon	Shanghai		P & O Co
12&13	China	4150	Tocque	Lisbon		P & O Co
14	Lhasa	950	Moxon			M M & Co
15	Amatong	2993	Wooster			Ralli Bro

H W P D

Indravati	513	Ismail	P & O S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Mangalore	B & S N Co

ARRIVALS

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	Dunottar Castle	Stanley	Colombo, &c
	Abydes	Thomson	Calcutta, Jan 26

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Dumra	Morrison	Persian Gulf, &c
	Patiala	Bamber	Persian Gulf, &c
	Canara	Phillips	Calcutta
	Ilford	Nicolle	Kobe, &c
	Whitgift	Cotton	Bassein
	Karanja	Pattison	Calcutta
	C Ferd Laeisz	Geissel	Calcutta
	Lindula	Walsh	Zanzibar, &c
	Trocas	Laidman	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:

Steamer Vorges, for Barrow-in-Furness.
" City of Lucknow, for Liverpool, &c.
" Baroda, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Querimos, for Calcutta, &c.
" Mohammadi, for Jeddah, etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Berbera left Marseilles homeward on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line s s Clan Matheson left Liverpool on the morning of the 5th instant. The same Co.'s s s Clan Cantan arrived at London on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Mari timi steamer Iachis, from Bombay arrived at Kobe on the 5th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, left Suez on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—5 bales wool, The Bombay Company.

City of Lucknow s—600 cwts methiseed, 1,501 cwts myrabollams, J M Billimoria and Co; 750 tons manganese ore, Killick Nexon and Co; 400 bales cotton, and 100 bales cotton waste, Saloman Bros; 100 tons oil cakes, Volkart Bros; 470 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

China s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lucknow s—188 bales cotton, W Wolt and Sons, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 3,000 cwts crushed bone, R Kaderbhoy; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—10,0000 cwts cottonseed, L Praggi; 10,782 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Umona s—1,950 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams J M Billiamoria and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—960 cwts crushed myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 173 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Rochdale s—135 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 2,010 cwts groundnut seed, M Bhimji and Co; 6,003 cwts groundnuts, C Baggiano and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdenfels s—162 bundles old rubber, S Smidt and Co.

Benin s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 45 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 505 cwts oil cakes, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 40 bales hemp E Oomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semeramis s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 55 bales cotton. W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANCONA.

Sardegna 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Semeramis s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 62 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 50 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 410 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 55 bales hemp, 300 bales cotton; R Vishram and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—400 bales cotton, K Spinner and Co; 410 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Vosges s—5,500 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR FUIME.

Semeramis s—55 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 7th February, 1913.

SOME CENSUS FACTS.

AN analysis of the Census returns of the Bombay Presidency, shows the population of the British territory to be 19,626,477, and of the native States and Agencies, 7,411,675. The density of this population to the square mile varies in a remarkable manner; for, whereas in Bombay city the figure is 42,585, in the British districts generally, it averages 160. The Northern Division of the Presidency shows 269, the Central Division 172, Southern 202, and Sind only 75. Of the native States, the Guzarat group averages 108, Konkan 230, Deccan 109, Karnatak 212, and Khairpur 37. In British territory the density of population varies from 433 persons to the square mile in Kaira to 33 in Thar and Parkar, and in Feudatory States from 450 in Sachin to 25 in the Khandesh agency. In Bombay city the most congested areas are Second Nagpada, Kumbharwada, Kamatipura and Khara Talao, which return over five hundred individuals to the acre. Eighty-two per cent. of the population resides in villages of less than five thousand inhabitants and eighteen per cent. in towns. In 1891, the urban population was seventeen per cent., and in 1901, nineteen per cent.; the decrease being accounted for by plague, the exodus having a tendency to become permanent and to form suburbs in the vicinity of cities like Bombay and Poona. It is noticeable that the greatest progress in population is to be found in the case of Karachi, which has increased thirty per cent. in the decennium. Bombay city has increased by 203,000, but the plague exodus of 1901 vitiates comparison. The figures will startle people at home, but whilst the average number of persons inhabiting a house in the presidency is but five, Bombay city shows twenty-six. In accounting for the movement of the population, the Census Commissioner notes that the monsoons of the decade were erratic, plague being exceedingly severe in the south, while the Guzarat famine did not end until fifteen months after the Census of 1901 was taken. A series of short cotton harvests in America stimulated cotton-growing and raised prices; the increase in area under cotton has reacted on the price of food-grains and wages have gone up. Immigration was consequently stimulated and there were prosperous times for casual labourers who flocked to Bombay and other manufacturing centres. Next to Bombay city, Sind and Guzarat had the largest numbers. The immigrants into the Sind, are semi-permanent Punjabis and Baluchis, whilst those into Bombay, include almost every race under the sun.

Considerable difficulty must have been experienced in compiling the tables concerning age, sex and civil condition. Vital statistics are found too unreliable to furnish any data for estimating the population. It is known that in the decade 1,414,000 persons died of plague, which attacks especially those of reproductive ages. The reproductive capacity of these would have been 205,000, so the loss from plague may be estimated at 1,619,000. When mistaken diagnosis and wilful concealment are taken into account, it is estimated that the number cannot be far short of two millions. As the majority of the residents of India are ignorant of their ages, the figures in some sections of the report can only be given "in the lump, when the law of large numbers operates to reduce the margin of error." It is shown that the Parsis still record a steady decrease in births, and the increase in their numbers is solely due to a decline in the death-rate. The striking features of the age and sex returns are the fluctuations of the proportions of the sexes at different age-periods, fluctuations which are explained in the report. Some of the defects of women are explained by immigration; womenfolk not following their men, or by omissions either due to inadvertance, uneducated natives considering women as of no importance, or intentional, to avoid scandal where there are unmarried but marriageable daughters. In British territory, there are 10,214,557 males, and 9,411,920 females; in native States the numbers are respectively 3,765,401 and 3,646,274, and in Aden 31,290, and 14,875, the proportion over all being 930 females to a thousand males. Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Satara and Surat show an excess of females, while in Sind and Bombay city the reverse is the case. The four districts named are, as is stated, all heavy contributors to the population of Bombay, and the women do not immigrate with them. The low proportion of women to men in Sind, it is explained, is not due to any extent to the purdah system, but more probably to a tendency among Aryans to have fewer girl babies and to female infanticide and neglect in the past. The shortage of women has led to trade in wives along the Indus.

Figures regarding education are not very encouraging. Of the population of twenty-seven millions, less than two millions are able to read and write, and these include only 178,000 women; but it is recorded that the progress of female literacy in spite of the raising of the former standard of test is one of the features of the industrial movement of the last decade. An examination of the statistics of the leading religions shows that the Parsis, with an increase of eighteen per cent., reach the very high figure of 718 per mille of literates, Christians coming next with 330, an increase of 28 per cent. It is explained that the reason for the small ratio of literates among Christians is to be found in the numerous converts on the coast who became Roman Catholic several centuries ago, but who have as yet evinced little desire to improve their position in respect of literacy. Many of the recent conversions to Christianity have also been from the illiterate classes. This is also found to be true of the Protestant missions. The Guzarathi Jains show a higher standard of literacy than those of the Southern Maratha country, for, in the Northern division they are traders, while those in the Southern are cultivators, but it is believed that the decrease in literacy may be connected with the decrease in numbers. Musulmans, as was expected, are found to be at the bottom of the scale in literacy, but they may find encouragement in the assurance that they have progressed at double the rate of the Hindus. Under female education we find that excluding Christian foreigners, literacy is most numerous among the Parsis. Gujarat with 201 literate males per thousand is a long way the most educated of the natural divisions of the presiding Sind with seventy-nine is the lowest, while Broach with 274 per thousand is the most literate district of the Bombay Presidency.

THE BHATIA BAGH SITE. The laying-out of the Bhatia Bagh site has, we hope, at last been settled. A plan, which has been recommended to the approval of the Corporation, has been accepted and there is now a prospect that a fine open space, which would be an acquisition to any large city, will be treated in a worthy manner. Like most questions of importance, this has occupied the attention of the Bombay Corporation for a good many years, and its final stage has already been spread over a period of nearly two years. It was about March or April of 1911, that Mr. Owen Dunn pressed for the removal of the various unsightly objects, which lumbered the space; and mainly in consequence of his efforts, the Consulting Architect to Government was asked to prepare a plan for the laying-out of the site in a manner according to the beauty of the important buildings in its neighbourhood. That officer, however, immediately became busy with the designing of ornamental pavilions, arches, and pillars in preparation for their Majesties' visit, while since then he has been occupied with the "Gate of India" and other matters. It is, therefore, not entirely his fault that the Bhatia Bagh plans have been somewhat long delayed. Two plans were finally produced, one leaving the tramway lines in their present position, and another presenting a complete re-arrangement of the whole site. As the problem occasioned by the congestion of traffic at this spot has never, even after two or three attempts, been satisfactorily solved, we think the committee was wise in quickly dismissing the former plan from its consideration. The second, on the other hand, seems to us to be thoroughly acceptable, and we are glad that the Corporation have viewed it in a similar light. Its principal features are that it provides in the centre of the open space a good sized ornamental garden, containing a fountain; it concentrates the tramway traffic, according to suggestions of the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, on a convenient route, which occupies the west and south sides of the garden only, and leaves wide road spaces; it removes the tramway sidings from their present unsightly position, and places them behind the Tata Statue, where they will be much less obtrusive and equally convenient; and an island platform for tramway passengers is provided in the middle of the road opposite the Railway Offices. On account of the relaying of the tram-lines, which this scheme requires, it will be more expensive than the other; but if, as appears reasonably probable, it will remove the danger of the present state of traffic at this spot, it will be worth the extra money. For, besides making the streets safer, it permits the decoration of the space to be carried out on a wider and more attractive plan. When the work has been completed, it will transform the neighbourhood of Bori Bunder and the Post Office into one of the handsomest parts of the city.

THE SIXTH BATTLE SQUADRON. The battleship "Vengeance" was commissioned at Sheerness the week the mail left, as the first unit of the Sixth Battle Squadron. Since the Fleet reorganisation last spring, she has been included in the Eighth Battle Squadron, Third Fleet, and been manned with a crew of approximately one fifth of the full complement. Her transfer to the Sixth Battle Squadron, which is part of the Second Fleet, raises her crew to three-fifths of her full complement, the remaining two-fifths being immediately available at depots, training establishments, etc., so that there is a considerable gain in efficiency and preparedness by the change. At the same time, it is a little difficult to see how Mr. Churchill intends to make good his promise to complete the Sixth Battle Squadron before the end of this year. The organisation as laid down by the First Lord, some ten months ago, shows that sixty-five ships are required and there are only fifty-five ships serving, that is to say that ten more ships are required before the organisation will be complete. At the time that Mr. Churchill announced before the reorganization, in the House, there were only fifty-three ships available, and he was much annoyed when it was pointed out to him, as a simple arithmetical calculation, that, allowing for the flagship, there were only fifty-two ships, and eight would not go into fifty-two eight times. Since then two new ships have been commissioned, and by the end of this year, three more will have been added—the "Centurion," "Ajax," and "Audacious." This will enable the First and Fourth Squadrons to be completed, but leaves nothing over to complete the Sixth. It is probable that what Mr. Churchill intends to do is not quite what he meant to be inferred from what he said at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Even the versatile First Lord must fail in an attempt to create seven ships within the few months remaining, but he may "complete with service ratings" seven of the ships in the Seventh or Eighth squadrons and bring them forward to the Sixth to make up the number required. This will, doubtless, be an increase in efficiency, as they could be mobilized without calling out Reservists, but it certainly is a very different thing from what most people understood, by creating the Sixth Squadron fully manned with service ratings. But then, Mr. Churchill delights in these subtleties. He has added a Dreadnought to the Fourth (Gibraltar) Battle Squadron, by withdrawing it from the First. He has given us two flotillas of Submarines at Harwich by dividing the Old Section III, between the Fifth and Sixth Submarine Patrol Flotillas.

LONDON'S GOVERNMENT. London is once more considering a great change in her local government. One does not suppose that anywhere is there a municipality, which entirely pleases the people, who have elected it, and in London the problem of local rule is greater than anywhere else. Thus the question of control becomes acute after intervals of no great duration. It is only a few years since the rather intricate system of London boroughs was created, and now the Progressive party—which incidentally has been out of power in the County Council since 1907—is agitating for one central government. The Progressives go before the electors, they declare, with the policy of a great London. "We want," they say, "to sweep away the confusion and waste that result from hundreds of conflicting authorities. We want to co-ordinate all the parts of this great problem, to bring the city and the suburbs into one scheme of central control for all common purposes—lighting, roads, traffic, education, health, rating—leaving the local councils no longer the enemies of the central body to carry on the tasks of local government." The electors of London have their grievances of course. There is the great traffic problem, involving not only great loss of life, but a possible increase in the cost of conveyance; there is the education rate, which stands at 1s. 9½d. The electors, however, are not likely to look to the Progressive party in any hope of economy, for they have not forgotten 1907, when, on account of swollen rates they swept that party out of office. The Municipal reformers, who have ruled since, have not done a great deal but they have done a little, and there is some justice in their claim that a good deal of their heaviest expenditure has been forced on them by Parliament. Then there is another suggestion that the antiquated methods of the City Corporation should be investigated and revised, and that this august body should also be merged in the central authority. Perhaps the picturesque notion of a new Lord Mayor of London presiding over the welfare of not twenty thousand citizens, but of seven millions, may appeal to the elector, while expensive Progressive projects do not.

HOME DEFENCE. SIR JOHN FRENCH'S speech at the Lorimer's Banquet showed that he by no means shares Lord Haldane's optimistic views. After paying a high tribute of praise to the efficiency of the Regular Army in general, and the Expeditionary Force in particular, he went on to say that, whether the numbers were sufficient for our enormous Empire, must be settled by the statesman and not by the soldier, a remark which contrasts strongly with Colonel Seely's version of the expert opinion on the Council of Imperial Defence. Regarding the Territorial Army, the Chief of the Staff continued, the terrible apathy displayed throughout the country was a matter for regret and some concern. If the numbers were not made up in one way they must be in another. He believed that if any spark of military enthusiasm remained in the country at all, it was due to the old Volunteers and the Territorials. Sir John French speaks of things as they are, not as he would hope them to be. He has no delusions, he sees the increasing difficulty of keeping up the numbers of the Territorials, and figures he views with concern contain no germ of hope that the matter will improve either in the immediate or more distant future. He knows that training takes time, and the untrained enthusiasm of the moment of peril is not a military asset; and knowing this, he sounds a warning note.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Salsete," with the homeward Mails of the 1st inst., arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

THE P. and O. s s. "Moldavia," with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo, passed Suez at 7-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th inst.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 18.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

THE King and Queen are enjoying their last week of rest and quiet at Sandringham with their children, but I suppose I must no longer style under the general term of "children" the two elder Princes, who are now young men! The Prince of Wales returned to-day to Oxford, and Prince Albert will leave Plymouth in the armoured cruiser "Cumberland," for his first long sea cruise on Saturday next. Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria have been enjoying the bright sunny weather, and on several occasions lately have motored over to Hunstanton, where they have walked on the sea-front in the gardens there, and then driven on to call on some of her Majesty's old friends who live close at hand. The news, that the Duchess of Connaught is again ill with peritonitis in Canada, has caused something like consternation here, for her Royal Highness is so beloved by all who know her that the idea of her being seriously ill causes widespread anxiety. It seems that she was taken with the recurrence of the painful malady at Ottawa. Her doctors at Montreal were immediately summoned by special train. As the result of their consultation, it was agreed that the Duchess must be removed to Montreal, and all the arrangements were made as quickly as possible by Colonel Cecil Lowther, the Duke's aide-de-camp, so that the Royal patient was made as comfortable as possible in an improvised hospital car on a special train. She was accompanied by the two doctors, and by the Duke of Connaught, Princess Patricia, and Miss Evelyn Pelly, and was taken at once to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

ENGAGEMENTS.

A very interesting engagement is that of Lady Edwina Roberts, the second daughter of Lord Roberts, to Major Henry Lewin, of the Royal Field Artillery, a son of Commander Lewin, R.N., who has had a brilliant career as a soldier, and was employed in the Egyptian Army for a number of years. Lady Edwina's elder sister, Lady Aileen Roberts, is unmarried, and Lord Robert's title, which was given with remainder to his eldest daughter and her heirs, would pass, if she dies unmarried, to her younger sister, Lady Edwina, who bears amongst her names that of Stewart, on account of her father, Lord Robert's lifelong friendship and comradeship with the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, with whom he served for many years in India. Then the news reaches us from Canada of Miss Evelyn Pelly's engagement to Captain Rivers Bulkeyley. She is, you know, the Duchess of Connaught's lady-in-waiting, and he is one of the Duke's aides-de-camp, so it is a case of propinquity, and reminds me once more of the lines:—"Juxtaposition is great, but they tell me, affinity greater," for engagements of this kind generally are the outcome of people being thrown together in pleasant circumstances who are attractive, and therefore attract each other.

ST. PAUL'S.

The St. Paul's scare is one of the topics of the hour. Perhaps I am wrong in calling it a scare, for the reports of the precarious condition of the great Cathedral appear to be well founded. What has more or less escaped attention is that St Paul's is very young to be threatened with decay. It was natural for ancient Winchester to be seized with a mortal sickness, although skilful underpinning appears to have arrested the mischief; but, compared with Winchester, St. Paul's is a mere child, and its threatened collapse must be due to entirely unnatural causes Some one has suggested that as in any case St. Paul's and kindred buildings will have to disappear in a century or so, to leave empty sites for giant hotels, it is idle to spend money on bolstering up the beautiful but useless monuments of antiquity. "Think," says the writer, "what a lot of money an enterprising Venetian could make out of an Albergo Piazza where San Marco now stands ailing!" Such stuff is reeled off to fill a column. I have done it myself, but I prefer to fill my column by exposing it. Whatever might be the commercial advantages of replacing St. Paul's by a hotel on Ludgate Hill, the advantages of building one on the site of St. Mark's, Venice, will never exist, except in a newspaper article. For the hotels in Venice are filled by those who come to see St. Mark's, and when St. Mark's is dust, it will be a question of pulling down or transforming existing hotels rather than of building new ones. St. Mark's is one of Venice's greatest commercial assets, as well as one of the most beautiful churches in Christendom. To name Wren's dignified but quite uninteresting Cathedral in the same breath as St. Mark's is, however, absurd, whatever deduction we wish to draw.

WOMEN AND THE BAR.

At the annual general meeting of the Bar, to be held in the Inner Temple Hall on Friday, the subject of the admission of women to membership will be discussed. The general council will submit a statement of its proceedings and a record of the attendances of elected members at its meetings. Afterwards, Mr. Halford Knight will move the following resolution, of which he has given notice: That this meeting approves of the admission of women to the membership of the Bar.

MARRIAGE BEFORE AND AFTER.

The school inspector of the old-fashioned type, beaming through kindly spectacles in a way that reassured the boys, says the *Glasgow Herald*, was hearing a class read "Little Jim," "Very good, very good," said the inspector. "But I wonder now if ye know the meaning of the words you're saying, Ye said that line,

'Beside the bed the stricken couple knelt.'

Now can ye tell me what's a 'couple?'" The small boy thought for a moment, then answered eagerly—"Please, sir, it's a man and a wummau when they're gaun tae get merrit." "Well—yes; so it is, so it is. But can ye tell me then what's a stricken couple." The boy pondered long this time, and at length burst out with—"Please, sir, it'll be a man and a wummau when they are merrit."

OMAR KHAYYAM UP TO DATE.

A Western man of affairs in New York on business, was invited by a friend of similar interests to accompany him to a large public dinner given in honour of a literary luminary visiting the metropolis. Despite the Westerner's protest, that he would probably discredit both his host and himself in such alien surroundings, he finally went. His misgivings were justified when, during a brief lull in the general conversation, his vis-a-vis leaned across the table and inquired if he was "fond of Omar Khayyam." There was a brief but painful pause, then the Westerner rose gamely to the occasion and replied that he didn't care for champagne of any kind.

Mary Adamson has sent us an account of a Woman's Woman, which I am sure, will be interesting. "I must confess that I prefer men; I find them so much easier to get on with; so much more sympathetic." There is a stage in the lives of most men when words, such as these, accompanied by a certain glance from down-dropping eyelashes, and followed by a long, expressive pause, have excercised a subtle flattery. The listener inevitably substitutes the singular for the plural, and feels that it is he who is so easy to get on with, and so sympathetic. To be told so establishes a sense of intimacy very thrilling in its way. The idea, that he really understands one of these queer complicated creatures, women, hitherto so baffling, holds a strong appeal to his vanity; and the pride of superior insight is swiftly followed by a gush of pity, as he thinks of the poor little thing, not understood by her sisters, turning for sympathy to a clumsy male. The mixture is delicious. "How different she is from all the others," he thinks, little recking that her name is, in truth, legion, and that she is only using one of the oldest openings in the old, old, game; an opening whose, true significance is at this stage almost certain to be wholly hidden from him. So the soft voice murmurs on: "One knows where one is with a man: men are so honest." Naturally, he agrees whole-heartedly. Of course they are. "With a woman one never knows what to believe. . . . I suppose that's why I have never had a woman friend." At this point even the most callow youth will be visited by a faint stab of doubt; but he supresses it bravely. "I do not want to speak ill of my own sex, but heaven preserve me from ever being judged by women. I'd rather be judged by a man any day. If the eyes lifted to his face at this point are large and liquid enough and the cooing voice sufficiently musical, and our young man about as unreflecting as young men under such circumstances, are apt to be, he will probably entirely agree—and live to repent it. But if, either through good luck or good sense, he stops to think, and does for a moment assume the role of judge thus pressed upon him, the thought may cross his mind that weather what that sweet voice murmurs be really true or no, there is something that savours of disloyalty in the expression, a disloyalty that suggests that her estimate of her sex is true of at least one member of it; truer possibly of that one member than of the whole body. Would he admire a man who spoke in this way—a man who declared that men never understood him, only women; that he had never had a man friend; that he had rather be judged by women than by men. The mere notion makes him laugh. No; he would dismiss the man who spoke thus, and thought thus as outside the pale. To some people I know the term "woman's woman" suggests a woman who likes and is liked by women but not by men; who is lacking in some specific quality which appeals to men, or possesses some limiting characteristics that make her attractive to women but not to men. It is implied that she, by some freak of taste, actually prefers women; and that their regard for her depends on elements which would have no appeal to men.

This illusion—for so I regard it—has its roots in the old error to which I have just referred. I admit that at the moment there does exist a certain type of woman who may seem to the observer who does not look below the surface, to give it some colour. She is a transitional product; of that I am sure; and I think that even she admits of explanation. She is, in effect, an exaggerated protest against the view that "Woman is the lesser man," etc.; and, like all exaggerated protests, she tends to prove too much. In the keenness and consciousness of her loyalty to her own sex there is something fierce, something excessive, something unbalanced; mainly because it is so inordinately aware of itself. In the energy of their attack on the old view of their sex, there are women who so far lose their sense of proportion that they see a sort of opposition between the things which matter to women, please women, attract women, and the things which matter to men, please and attract them. They are as old-fashioned as the veriest mid-Victorian in this; for "the woman's cause is man's." But the fanatic must always bandage up an eye. Depreciation of man as a basis for appreciation of woman is as fool sh and unreal as the much commoner attitude exemplified by the woman who thinks to please men by protesting that she dislikes her own sex. The latter case is the more serious, for the woman who tirades against men in general, merely displays her ignorance; while the woman who tirades against women, no matter by what subtle innuendoes, shows something deadlier—her knowledge. She has looked into the only mirror she knows, and seen herself. To the young man about to marry, may be given one safe piece of advice—avoid the woman who has no women friends. If avoidance be impracticable, at least pause, know much, and be very certain of the basis of the knowledge which implies a setting up of a single male opinion against the verdict of a whole sex. After all, it is by their own that both men and women must generally be judged. Intercourse with one's own sex has this resemblance to family-life—it tests and strains all one's weak places; it implies an intimate familiarity which searches into detail. Women are not jealous of men; they are seldom envious of men. When women like another woman, there is generally solid reason; and when they do not, the same applies. And so I come back to my main point. The woman who has many women friends, the woman round whom other women gather, is, in nine cases out of ten, the woman whom men admire, the woman who can give to them, as to her fellow-women, the kind of friendship and companionship which is the salt of life. The woman's woman is the woman who is perfectly and completely woman. I know one who exemplifies the idea I have in my mind so completely, and who embodies it so much more vividly than any words of mine could do, that I think I cannot do better than try to describe her. Her name is Ursula. She is married to a husband who adores her and whom she adores. They are the happiest man and wife whom I have ever known, and I have known them 30 years. I like Tom very much; he is a splendid fellow and my oldest friend. I have known him so long, and am so fond of him that when I say that Ursula has made him, you may believe it is the truth. She has made him, because she has given him such happiness. And it cannot have been easy. Tom had had—I say had advisedly, though I may guess that he would be found still to possess it were any unthinkable cruelty of fate to remove Ursula from his side—he had one of the unhappiest temperaments I have ever come across, and most people left him at that. Not so Ursula. Of course, she was in love with him—I knew that and hated to realise it at the time—but I had to accept it. But being in love with Tom was not all sunshine and smooth sailing. I doubt if it ever is with any one; it certainly was not with him. To love as Ursula does, and be as happy as she is, and as she makes Tom, that's no easy matter; no light achievement. It takes brains, and character and loyalty and honesty and courage and charm and all the qualities that make a woman dear to men—and to women.

A PRESS *communique* states:—The Financial Statement for 1913-14 will be presented to the Imperial Legislative Council on Saturday, the 1st March 1913, and discussed between the 7th and the 11th idem. The Budget will be finally presented on Friday, the 21st and discussed on Monday, the 24th.

THE Commander-in-Chief will probably attend the Highland gathering at Agra.

DARDANELLES THREATENED.

SCENE OF WAR SHIFTED SOUTH.

Turks Defeated and Driven from Gallipoli.

BULGARS GAIN MARMORA COAST.

Successful Turkish Countermove.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 5.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon the commander of Adrianople sent the following wireless message to Constantinople:—

"Enemy are bombarding us. One hundred and thirty-eight common shell and eleven shrapnel have fallen into the town. Eight men have been killed and ten wounded. Fifty-three houses are in flames. Bombardment continues."

SOFIA, FEB. 6.

Adrianople was bombarded on all sides yesterday.

There has been no fighting at Chatalja.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 6.

Mahmud Shefket Pasha has gone to Chatalja.

BELGRADE, FEB. 6.

Private reports of the fighting at Adrianople state that the Servian 7th and 4th Regiments distinguished themselves.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Turks are at present the sole purveyors of war news. It appears from Constantinople despatches that the Bulgarian right is retiring from Chatalja, after burning the villages of Chatalja, Izzeddin and others, destroying bridges and culverts, and otherwise making the railway unserviceable.

The scene of the fighting has been transferred to the peninsula of Gallipoli, where the Bulgarians possibly contemplate a land attack on the Dardanelles forts, or may attempt to take Chatalja in the rear.

FIGHTING AT SEA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 6.

An official despatch says:—"The enemy, who are partly concentrated at Gallipoli, sent a regiment on the 4th inst. to Kavak. After a fight lasting all day we retired, in accordance with previous arrangements, and the enemy were unable to pursue.

"Another force of the enemy has occupied Myriofito on the coast of the Sea of Marmora. The warship "Zoaf" inflicted serious losses on the enemy advancing towards Charkeui."

BULGARS READIER THAN EVER.

SOFIA, FEB. 6.

General Savoff has issued an order to the Army declaring that the Turks were mistaken in thinking that they would gain time by protracting the negotiations. The Bulgarians have been enabled to concentrate their forces and are now more ready than ever, and are prepared to dictate terms on the battlefield or drive the Turks beyond the seas.

MOSLEM PRAYERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 5.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam has instructed the faithful to offer up daily prayers in the mosques for the success of the Ottoman arms.

SOFIA, FEB. 6.

The Turks in Gallipoli have been defeated, and have retreated in great disorder south of the Kavak River. They are pursued by the Bulgarians, who now possess nearly all the coast of the Sea of Marmora as far as Boulair.

Reshid Pasha has been instructed to remain in London for a few days. The other Turkish delegates are departing.

A TURKISH COUP.

Bulgarians Retreat from Chatalja.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The *Empire* this afternoon publishes the following cable, dated London, February 6th:—

Enver Bey has carried out a *coup* which has upset the Bulgar calculations. He has landed 20,000 Turks, encamped at Ismid on the Asiatic side, at a point west of Chatalja. This flanking movement has necessitated the Bulgars moving west and north, evacuating and burning the town of Chatalja.

Heavy fighting occurred in the Gallipoli Peninsula, where Fetha Bey has 60,000 men. It is reported that 250 Bulgars were killed in the bombardment of Myriofito by a Turkish warship.

The Porte has brought an aeroplane from the Germans.

NEUTRAL ZONE FOR ADRIANOPLE.

PODGORITZA, FEB. 6.

The Commandant of Skutari sent to the Montenegrin headquarters a *Parliamentaire*, announcing that he had now been informed of the Armistice, and requesting the arrangement of a neutral zone.

The Montenegrins replied that the Armistice had terminated, and that hostilities had been resumed.

It is rumoured that Hassan Riza, the Commandant of Skutari, has been murdered.

Montenegrin *Parliamentaires* interviewed Assad, who said that Hassan Riza was ill.

SOFIA, FEB. 6.

Negotiations are proceeding with a view to establishing a neutral zone for foreigners, and possibly also for women and children, at Adrianople.

OTTOMAN BONDS IN INDIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 6.

The Committee of National Defence is endeavouring to place treasury bonds in Turkey and Egypt and among the Moslems in India. The Ottoman Consul in Bombay reports that he has received applications and subscriptions amounting to a million sterling.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Tsar to-day received Prince Hohenlohe, who conveys an autograph letter to his Majesty from the Emperor Francis Joseph.

THE Islington Commission will reach Nagpur on the 15th March.

THE ELOPING VICAR.

Intends to become Poultry Farmer.

BOUND FOR VICTORIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Headlines "The Amazing Vicar," "Eloping Vicar's Double Life," and others of a similar kind find a prominent place in to-day's papers.

The Bishop will convene an ecclesiastical court at an early date to enquire into the whole circumstances.

A friend of the Rev. Knight, who has known him since 1906, says that the Vicar, is not on board the "Ballarat," but that he sailed from Gravesend on the 28th January on board the "Port Lincoln" due at Capetown on the 19th instant.

It appears that, before sailing, he stayed with the Church-worker, as Mr. and Mrs. King, at a farm in Sussex, to study poultry-farming, and left every week-end to attend to his clerical duties in Leeds.

They sailed as assisted emigrants, intending to take up poultry-farming in Victoria; and departed hurriedly, owing to the papers casting doubts as to the Rev. Knight's death.

THE KING AT PORTSMOUTH.

Inspection of New Zealand's Cruiser.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The King inspected the battle-cruiser "New Zealand" at Portsmouth to-day. His Majesty was accompanied by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Harcourt and the High Commissioner for New Zealand. The party was welcomed by Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux and other distinguished officers, amid the firing of salutes. The weather was fine.

The King made a general tour of the ship, and was especially interested in the working of the 13in. guns and the new gyroscope compass, this being the first vessel to be fitted therewith. His Majesty made a thorough inspection of the interior of the vessel, his tour including the engine-rooms. The King was greatly amused at the midshipmen's quarters, which were decorated with Suffragette colours.

The King informed the captain of the "New Zealand" of his gratification at the excellent appearance of the cruiser, and hoped that he would have an interesting and enjoyable tour. His Majesty was so absorbed in inspecting the vessel that he was late for lunch.

In the afternoon the Royal party visited the newest submarine, which is fitted with wireless and a disappearing gun.

The party then made a tour of the dockyard.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The battle-cruiser "New Zeleand" sailed to-day.

THE OPIUM SITUATION.

Vague Statement from Foreign Office.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Mr. Acland, in reply to Sir J. D. Rees, said the information regarding this season's opium cultivation in China, was conflicting. Further enquiries were being made through the Consular officers, with the co-operation of local officials.

Mr. Acland said that the effect of the suspension of the Indo-Chinese opium trade on the finances of India was engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Mr. Acland understood that no statement was at present possible dealing with the question whether the time had come to reconsider the arrangements of 1911. He said that in his Majesty's Government's opinion the question was premature. The Government still hoped that the Chinese Government would be able to carry out the Agreement. They were carrying it out in regard to certain provinces.

PRINCE IN A COLLISION.

Actively Engages in Rescue Work.

BUDAPEST, FEB. 5.

The express, in which the German Emperor's son, Prince Eitel, was returning from Rumania, collided with a goods train. Two persons were killed and several injured. Prince Eitel and members of his suite were most active in the work of rescue.

EXCITEMENT IN LIBERIA.

Rumours of German Annexation.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The arrival of the German gun-boats "Panther" and "Eber," and the cruiser "Bremen" about Christmas Day, caused much excitement in Liberia, owing to rumours that Germany intended to annex the country. There was subsequently considerable friction through Germany demanding the dismissal of a Liberian officer for insulting a German petty officer on shore, but the matter was eventually settled amicably.

Afterwards a Liberian force, led by an American officer, inflicted a crushing defeat on the natives, whose behaviour caused the despatch of the German warships.

THE MALAYAN WARSHIP.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Messrs. Armstrong have been given the contract for the Malayan "Dreadnought." It will be built at the firm's new Walker Yard, near Newcastle, and will represent the maximum fighting power.

THE MIDNAPUR CASE.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Mr. Baker, in reply in the House of Commons to Sir J. D. Rees, said there had been no appeal to the Judicial Committee in the Midnapur case.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Supplementary Army Estimates amount to £248,000, and include £97,000 for the expenses of Indian native troops.

TRADES UNION BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Trades Union Bill.

CHINESE FINANCE.

Transfer of Salt Revenue to Another Party.

REDUCED SIX-POWER LOAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, FEB. 6.

A letter from the Finance Minister to the representatives of the Six-power Group expresses regret at learning of the further difficulties preventing the immediate execution of the promise of the six Powers to sign the Loan Agreement.

The Minister points out the urgent need of money, and intimates, therefore, that the salt revenue may now be hyopthecated as security for the loan with another party. This will necessitate a proportionate reduction of the ultimate Six-power Loan, which will be secured by any unhypothecated salt revenue remaining.

THE JAPANESE CRISIS.

Intense Popular Feeling Evoked.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The suspension of the Japanese Diet has evoked intense popular feeling. Apparently it was suspended before the division on the motion of censure was actually taken.

The Minister of Finance first outlined the Government's retrenchment proposals. The Premier, the Marquis Katsura, then emphasised the consolidation of the alliance with Britain, and referred to the satisfactory working of the Russian and French conventions.

The leading member of the Seiyukai, the party of the former Premier, the Marquis Saionji, moved the vote of censure. He vehemently maintained that the Marquis Katsura's personality and past record unfitted him for a constitutional premiership.

The Marquis Katsura having replied, the President called on Shimada, a member who has seceded from the Seiyukai and joined the Marquis Katsura's new party, but before Shimada reached the rostrum, the Marquis Katsura produced the Suspension Edict.

The deputies dispersed amid great excitement.

Crowds outside cheered the Seiyukai party, and assaulted the seceders, threw them out of their rickshaws, and attempted to duck some of them in the canal.

ANARCHISTS IN INDIA.

Vigorous Measures for their Detection.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Sir J. D. Rees, in the House of Commons, to-day asked what steps were being taken to hunt down the anarchists in India, in view of the fact that the Viceroy had publicly stated that the recent outrages were the outcome of an organised conspiracy.

Mr. Baker replied that it was not in the public interest to make a detailed statement, but he declared that no effort would be spared, and no step left untried to unravel the organised conspiracy to which the murderous attack on the Viceroy is ascribed.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

Nationalist Majority Against Hertzog.

CAPETOWN, FEB. 5.

A caucus of the full Nationalist party has resulted in a large majority against the Hertzog Nationalists, as the party decided to support the retention of the Premiership by General Botha; but it is understood that General Hertzog's supporters contemplate detaching themselves from the party, thus embarrassing the Government, directly the opportunity offers.

DUTCH FRANCHISE.

Extended to Heads of Families.

THE HAGUE, FEB. 5.

The Government has introduced into the Second Chamber proposals for the revision of the constitution and the franchise. The clauses do not provide for universal suffrage, but extend the franchise to fathers and other heads of families.

THE HAGUE, FEB. 6.

The Government's proposals for the revision of the constitution extend the franchise to the fathers and other heads of families over twenty-five years of age, making proportional representation possible, and increase the salary of the deputies to three thousand florins, with pension and travelling expenses.

The Queen's income is fixed at £66,000 sterling.

The Government refuses to enfranchise women.

FOOD TAXES.

Nugatory Reply to Liberal Memorial.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George has informed the signatories of the Liberal memorial that it will be impossible in the coming Budget to reduce the taxes on sugar, tea and cocoa.

TRAFFIC IN INDIAN GIRLS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Ferens asked when legislation was likely to be introduced to combat the traffic in minor girls in India.

Mr. Baker replied that the opinions of local governments and the High Court of Calcutta, which the Government of India had decided to obtain before a final decision was made, were due on the 15th instant.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The death is announced of the American millionaire, Mr. Bradley Martin.

ROOF COLLAPSES.

Accident at a Football Match.

SPECTATORS INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 6.

During the Sunderland Cup Tie yesterday, the roof of an adjoining coal depot, which was thronged with onlookers, collapsed.

Fifteen persons were taken to hospital suffering from broken limbs and ribs, and two sustained concussion.

DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

Passes Third Reading in the Commons.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Lyttelton's amendment to reject the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was defeated by 347 to 240.

The Bill then passed its reading, and was sent to the House of Lords, where it was formally read a first time.

After a division on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill in the House of Commons last night, the Welsh members in the lobby sang "Land of my Fathers."

THE MARCONI CONTRACT.

Delay Due to Company's own Stipulation.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Secretary of the Post Office, replying to the request of the Marconi Company to be released from their contract, has written that the delay is regrettable, but it is due to the contract stipulating for the approval of the House of Commons, hence it is impossible to release the Company from their obligations.

LATER.

The cross-examination of Mr. Lawson before the Marconi Committee, which has lasted for seven days, has now concluded. He completely abandoned all suggestions of corruption against Ministers, and admitted that he was only relying on rumours when he spoke of mysterious relations existing between the Marconi Company and certain members of the Government.

THE "OCEANA'S" MAILS.

Payment being made for Lost Articles.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Mr. Samuel announced in Parliament that claims in respect of registered packets lost on the "Oceana" were now being paid in accordance with the regulations.

He expressed regret at the delay, which was owing to legal questions involved.

CONSCRIPTION.

Enthusiastic Tribute by the Kaiser.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Kaiser and the Crown Prince are attending the celebrations at Koenigsberg of the centenary of the War of Liberation.

The Kaiser, in a speech, eulogised conscription as the foundation of the prosperity of the Empire, and said that if the extension of conscription now proved necessary, he had no doubt that the people would cheerfully respond to the example of their forefathers.

INFLAMMABLE LETTERS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Four sorters have been seriously burned at Dundee by letters, addressed to Mr. Asquith, bursting into flame.

RAIN CHECKS BUSH FIRES.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 6.

Timely rains have checked the bush-fires in Victoria.

MR. MONTAGU.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons to-day, Mr Asquith was unable to say exactly when Mr. E. S. Montagu would return to the House of Commons. He hoped it would be about March 23rd.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 6.

The Right Hon. E. S Montagu is now shooting in the Bilaspur district. He will visit Jubbulpore on the 13th instant as the guest of the Chief Commissioner and leaves for Hyderabad on the 14th.

THE LAND QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The *Empire* publishes the following cable from its London correspondent dated February 6:—

Mr. Asquith declined to be drawn when asked whether Mr. Lloyd George's land proposals represented the Government views; which bears out my former cable that the Ministers are not in agreement, and the Chancellor's remark that the question would have to be faced at all costs.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

Villagers' Fight with Armed Dacoits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

Information has been received here to the effect that a political dacoity of a serious nature was committed on Tuesday night, in the house of Kailash Shaha, of the village Dhuldia, in the Kishoregunj sub-division of the Mymensingh district. It is said that about twenty-five young men, belonging, apparently, to a respectable class, with guns and revolvers raided the house. The dacoits were encountered by villagers and a fight ensued. Guns were freely fired by the dacoits, and four men were severely wounded. A man, named Kailash received five or six revolver shots and was removed to Kishoregunj hospital in a precarious condition.

The scene of occurrence is only six miles south of the sub-divisional town.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Burman Objection to Indians as Civilians.

THE RIGHT TO RULE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 6.

At the resumed sitting of the Public Services Commission, this morning, Mr. Justice Hartnoll, I.C.S., was the first witness examined. He considered the present system of recruitment for the Civil Service did not secure the right class of men, possessing the qualities essential for the successful administration of India. He was opposed to simultaneous examinations.

In reply to the Chairman, he said that the Burmans objected to the employment of Indians in Burma, and that the objection was inherent to the race.

In reply to Sir Murray Hammick, the witness said that the Burmans believed that as the British had conquered the country, they had the sole right to rule.

Replying to Mr. Ramsey Macdonald, the witness said that he objected to simultaneous examinations, because a large number of Indians would get into the service, in which case they would be faced with serious difficulty.

In reply to Mr Gokhale, he said that in his opinion, there should be a preponderance of English officers in the higher posts.

Major Des Voeux, Acting Commissioner, Pegu Division, was examined. He thought, simultaneous examinations would not be suitable.

Cross-examined, he said that young civilians should undergo a police training.

In answer to a question by Mr. Abdur Rahim, he said no public opinion existed in Burma about the separation of the judicial and executive functions.

Moung Upay, Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner, gave his opinion as to the conditions and improvement of the Provincial Judicial Services.

Maung Kim, barrister-at-law, opposed simultaneous examinations on the ground that a risk would be run of reducing British predominance.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale, he said that if Burma were excluded from the scheme of simultaneous examinations, he would still oppose it.

The Commission then adjourned till to-morrow.

RECOMMENDATION BY LAHORE LAWYERS.

LAHORE, FEB. 6.

With reference to the Public Services Commission enquiry, the Bar Association of the Punjab Chief Court has unanimously decided, at a meeting, to recommend that one-third of the appointments in the higher Judicial Service, now recruited from the Indian Civil Service, should be filled by qualified members of the Bar, and that half of the appointments in the judicial branch of the Provincial Service should also be recruited from the Bar; further that, after five years' service, the members of the Indian Civil Service should be definitely appointed to the executive or judicial branch, with no permission to change thereafter. The Association also strongly recommend that the executive and judicial branches should be finally separated.

Mr. Bevan Petman, President of the Association, has been elected to appear as representative of the Association before the Commission, to give evidence only on questions on which the Association is unanimous.

THE DELHI SMUGGLERS.

Murder Charge against Four Accused.

DELHI, FEB. 6.

The Sub-Inspector and his companion, who were wounded in the recent encounter here with cocaine-smugglers, are progressing favourably in hospital.

The police have now traced and arrested four more of those who are alleged to have attacked the Excise party. They will all be charged with murder.

The fight made by the three unarmed Excisemen against their thirteen assailants, who were armed with knives and sticks, was a most gallant one.

LADY SYDENHAM.

Speech at Sukkur Zenana Mission School.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 6.

Presiding at a prize distribution of the Zenana Mission School at Sukkur, Lady Sydenham said:—"It is always a great pleasure to me to respond to an invitation from the Zenana Mission in any town of the presidency that I visit. The excellent work that they have done and are doing all over India, deserves high praise and warm encouragement. We cannot form an estimate of the sum total of good carried on in India by this Society, which has been the means of bringing health, education and sympathy to hundreds of thousands of poor and afflicted people. This is a work inspired by love and charity towards many, involving often privation, hardship and the renunciation of the comforts and friendship of life at home, in order to serve and help the women of India. The members of the Mission are reaping a great reward, and must find true happiness in the knowledge of the work they have accomplished and the good seed they are sowing. I need not apologise for saying these few words on the subjects of the Mission. We all need cheering words and appreciation in our separate work, and the more so when we are far from home."

THE STRANDED HAJIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

It is understood that three steamers have had to be chartered at Jeddah, to convey the Indian pilgrims stranded there to Bombay, at the expence of the Government of India.

CALCUTTA'S ARCHITECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

Mr. J. H. Deballardi of Rangoon was to-night appointed City Architect of Calcutta on a salary of Rs. 1,350 a month.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting"—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

THE KARACHI BOMB.

Informer Proves to be the Culprit.

MAN OF WEAK MIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 6.

The *Sind Gazette* makes an authoritative announcement to the effect that the Police are satisfied that the materials for a bomb and the seditious literature, found near the Hindu temple, on the banks of the Lyary river in Karachi, very placed there by the Mahomedan informer who led the police thither.

The police are also satisfied that this Mahomedan informer is a weak-minded individual who has been led to perpetrate, what turns out to be, a clumsy plot by the hope of a reward.

The occupants of the Hindu temple are completely exonerated in the matter. Government will now have to consider what action should be taken against the Mohomedan informer, or whether his state of mind absolves him from responsibility.

LABOUR AGENT'S SUIT.

Alleged Libel by Madras Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 6.

Mr. Justice Wallis delivered judgment to-day in the case of A. M. Koss v. Secretary of State, which had been brought by the plaintiff against the Secretary of State for India in Council for the recovery of Rs. 50,000 as damages in respect of the alleged illegal closure of his emigration depot by the Collector of Ganjam, and for an alleged libel against him made by the Government of Madras in the order communicated by them to the plaintiff, to the Collectors of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavery, and to the employers of the plaintiff.

His Lordship held that the order of the Collector cancelling the license of the local agent was not *ultra vires*, but that the order closing the depot of the plaintiff was clearly illegal and unauthorised.

As regards the order of the Collector suspending the local agent, his Lordship stated there was no provision in the Assam Labour Emigration Act for suspending a local agent, and that the power of dismissal did not include the minor power of suspension. Considering the position of the plaintiff as an employee of tea companies in Assam, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the damages claimed by him was too remote, and that he had no cause of action.

As regards the libel alleged, his Lordship remarked that no suit could lie against the Secretary of State for the alleged libel by the Governor in Council. Even if the plaintiff had sued the latter, he would not have succeeded, for the communication was made by them in exercise of their duties and it was a case of absolute privilege. Even supposing it was only a qualified privilege, the Government could plead that the plaintiff had given absolutely no evidence of any malice on its part.

His Lordship dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Crompton and Co.'s Claim in Building Contract.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 6.

The case was called on in the High Court, to-day, in which Messrs. Crompton and Co., Limited, sued the Secretary of State for India for damages in connection with an alleged breach of contract for the construction of the Collector's cutchery (court) at Madura.

The plaintiffs claimed that they were entitled to Rs. 126,473-14-7 for the work actually carried out up to the date of discontinuance at increased rates to meet the altered nature of work. They also claimed a further sum of Rs. 75,572, for materials made and supplied, Rs. 19,338 for the value of tools and plant purchased by them, Rs. 5,437 advanced to contractors, Rs. 52,345 for loss of profits, Rs. 33,483, being losses incurred owing to delay in the commencement of the work, and Rs. 16,114 being interest on the amount due. The total, after deducting the amount paid, was put down at Rs. 2,47,506, together with interest thereon.

The defendant preferred counter claims for Rs. 27,792 as over-payment, and submitted that he would have further claims against the plaintiffs in respect of their breach of contract of the 3rd December 1909, when the work was completed, and also in respect of the plaintiff's failure to remove materials and vacate the site. Issues were framed, after which Mr. Grant opened the plaintiff's case at great length and had not finished addressing his Lordship when the Court adjourned.

MRS BESANT'S CASE.

Further Evidence against "The Antiseptic."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 6.

Mrs. Annie Besant's case against Dr. Nair and others was resumed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Madras. Mr. F. Rospoli, examined by the Hon. Mr. T. Richmond, deposed that he was a member of the Theosophical Society and had been living at the headquarters at Adyar, since October 1909. He belonged to an Italian noble family. There was absolutely no truth in the statement in the *Antiseptic*. Witness had instructed Mr. Gurusawmy Chetty to call upon Dr. Nair for an apology for the publication of the article in the *Antiseptic*.

Mr. Aria, examined by the Hon. Mr. Richmond deposed that he was a Theosophist and had been living at Adyar for the past four years. The statements complained of in the *Antiseptic* were absolutely false.

Ramasethu Iyer, examined by the Hon. Mr. Richmond, said he was a clerk in the office of the *Madras Standard*. His office used to get the *Antiseptic* in exchange for the *Madras Standard*. The editor of the *Madras Standard* had read the article complained of in the *Antiseptic*. Witness had not read it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osborne, witness said:—He did not know who the editor of the *Madras Standard* was in 1908. Witness was the ledger clerk in the *Madras Standard* office. In 1908 witness was not in Madras.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 17th inst.

IT is officially announced that the affiliation of the Gujarat College and Madhavlal Ranchodlal Science Institute, Ahmedabad, to the Bombay University for the purpose of the course of instruction for the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Science, has been sanctioned for the present year.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Municipal Addresses to Governors.

BHATTIA BAGH IMPROVEMENT.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Corporation proceeded with the consideration of the Budget items on the expenditure side, and when the item of the Schools Committee's expenditure was reached, Mr. N. V. Mandlik moved the following amendment:—

That the Budget Estimate, in respect of expenditure for the year 1913-14 for Primary Education, be adopted at Rs.4,02,817, instead of at Rs. 3,90,000 as proposed by the Standing Committee, so as to provide fully for the requirements of the Schools Committee, as set forth in their letter of 26th September, 1912.

The Commissioner observed that the expenditure of the Schools Committee was not checked in the way it ought to be, and if the Act were amended so as to enable the Commissioner to exercise some check, it would be desirable. He did not mean that the Commissioner should interfere with the policy of education adopted by the Committee, but he believed that the members of the Committee, being busy men, could not go through the accounts in the same way as an executive officer. He had no objection to the amendment being passed. He had disallowed Rs. 10,000 on the ground that the Committee's Budget should be for expenditure only, and it should not permit balances being kept.

The amendment was carried.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE.

In accordance with previous notice, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta proposed:—That the Corporation do vote an address of welcome to Lord Willingdon on his arrival in Bombay to assume the office of Governor of this Presidency, that a Committee of Councillors be appointed to draft the address, in consultation with the Commissioner; that the Corporation be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant for the illumination of the address, and for a silver casket to contain it.

In moving the proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that it was the traditional privilege of the Bombay Corporation to present addresses of welcome to Governors on their arrival here. He suggested that the Committee would consist of the President, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Mirza, Mr. Orr, and himself.

Sir Bhalchandra seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

THE BHATIA BAGH SITE.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation submitted the following report, regarding proposals for laying out the area comprising the Bhatia Bagh and the surrounding roads and open spaces:—

By the Corporation Resolution the 8th May, 1911, the Committee were authorized to obtain, with the sanction of Government, from Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government, a plan to scale together with a bird's-eye view for the efficient and effective treatment of the area comprising the Bhatia Bagh and the surrounding roads and open spaces, due regard being had to: (1) the better regulation of the traffic; (2) securing the minimum of interference with carriage traffic by the tramway lines; (3) the safety and convenience of pedestrains and tramway passengers; (4) the provision of shelters and sanitary conveniences of suitable design; (5) the provision of sites for public statues, fountains, or other works of civic adornment; and (6) the desirability of retaining such of the existing trees in the Bhatia Bagh, as are worthy of preservation, without detracting from the general scheme.

After a preliminary discussion of the proposed arrangements with the Committee, Mr. Wittet has submitted two salternative schemes. In scheme A, the existing tram lines and siding are treated as a settled fact, and the surrounding land laid out to obtain the maximum garden-space available, whilst providing good traffic routes, the total cost of the alterations and improvements, exclusive of fountain, being estimated at Rs. 72,500; while in scheme B, arrangements are proposed for relaying the tramway lines to suit the traffic and to provide for a pleasing garden with walks, a central fountain and well disposed statuary. It is also proposed to form three islands detached from the main plot, the one situated at the south-east corner, would accommodate the public lavatory; that at the north-east corner, the water tanks and cart-stand; and the main island at the south-west corner would form a public shelter. As the existing tramway siding is proposed to be removed, a new siding has been provided for on the roadway behind the Tata Memorial, where it would cause very slight inconvenience for traffic. The total cost of the general alterations under this scheme, exclusive of tramway work and fountain, has been estimated at Rs. 65,500.

The Commissioner has placed before the Committee another plan prepared by the Executive Engineer, showing revised tramway arrangements. The revised proposals do not interfere with any of the main features of Mr. Wittet's plan B. The only alterations are that the Tramway lines will be on the west and south sides only of the proposed garden-space, instead of on all sides of it, which is, no doubt, a distinct improvement. Three island platforms are proposed to be erected in front of the Victoria Terminus, for persons waiting for trams. A new tramway siding is also proposed in Fort Street. After careful consideration, the Committee beg to recommend that the arrangements for laying out the site of the Bhatia Bagh, as shown in the plan marked B, received with Mr. Wittet's letter be approved, subject to the revised arrangements of tramway lines shown on the plan received with the Commissioner's letter. The Tramways Company undertake to rearrange the tramway tracks as proposed by the Commissioner on the conditions specified in the Executive Engineer's letter, one of these conditions being that the Municipality should pay to the Company the actual cost of the work, "plus" 7 1-2 per cent. thereon, for supervision and establishment charges; such total amount, however, not to exceed Rs. 60,000. The Committee recommend that these conditions be accepted. The Committee are of opinion that the three island-platforms, shown in the plan, would be an obstruction to traffic, besides being unsightly. The Commissioner and the Executive Engineer concur in this opinion. They therefore recommend that only one island-platform be provided in the centre. This, it is believed, will give sufficient shelter against sun and rain.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the report be adopted, and that the Commissioner be requested to take necessary action in the matter.

The proposal was carried.

ADDRESS TO LORD SYDENHAM.

The Committee by the Corporation appointed to draw up a farewell address to be presented by the Corporation to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on his approaching retirement, submitted the following draft address for the approval of the Corporation:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable The Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.

May it please Your Excellency,—More than five years have elapsed since Your Lordship landed on these shores and received an address of welcome from this Corporation. During that period much of importance has happened, and much of value has been achieved in the Presidency, with which Your Lordship's name has become so closely associated. The keynote of Your Lordship's administration has, we gladly recognize, been continuous and untiring effort for the advancement of the Western Province of India, and Your Lordship has held steadfastly upon the path of administrative activity and progress, impressing upon all men, by the force of your own example, the value of the doctrine of work. This is not the occasion to review in detail the record of Your Lordship's administration of this Province. But we may perhaps be permitted to refer to Your Lordship's keen interest in education, particularly in its scientific branches, to which the new institutes, now in course of creation in Bombay and Ahmedabad, bear lively testimony, and to the support which you have lent to sound commercial and scientific enterprize. During Your Lordship's tenure of office, the Legislative Council has been enlarged, the scope of District Municipal administration has been extended, and generous grants have been made for the improvement of the water-supply and sanitation of country towns. Turning to subjects more direct-

ly connected with the city, the reorganisation of its police force has been effected by Your Excellency's government. The development of the corresponding burdens connected with education and medical relief has been begun by the Corporation; and, heavy as these burdens are certain to be, will be loyally continued. We are happy to record that the period of Your Excellency's tenure of office has been one of prosperity for the city. The terrors of the annual visitation of plague have been reduced to a point which seemed beyond hope when Your Excellency landed in Bombay. The finances of the Corporation are in so sound a condition as to enable us to undertake without trepidation the costly measures necessary for the improvement of the water-supply and of the methods of drainage and disposal of sewage, which have been forced upon us by the steady development of the city and the spread of its population. Much remains to be done, but we are confident that the citizens will meet these great works in a spirit which will give no ground for any pessimistic forecast of the future of the city. We gladly acknowledge the attention which Your Excellency has given to every proposal for the development of Bombay, and the care with which you have examined the project to add by relamation to the area of the Island.

At the moment of Your Lordship's departure, we the members of this Corporation, who unite in cherishing for Bombay, a deep-seated and affectionate regard, may give expression to our hope that when Your Lordship takes your seat among the members of that august and historic body, to which, by virtue of the well-merited honour conferred upon you by his Majesty the King-Emperor, you now belong, Your Lordship will bear in kindly remembrance the manifold sects, castes and communities of this Presidency, who remain steadfast in their loyalty and devotion to the Crown of England.

We trust that Lady Sydenham, whose interest in all good causes in our midst has been so markedly displayed, may long be spared to share with Your Lordship the reward of your strenuous labours; and in the hope that the years to come may be crowned for you both with happiness and prosperity, we bid Your Lordship and Lady Sydenham a regretful farewell.

On the motion of Mr. Mirza the draft was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Tramway Grievances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public in general have closely followed the Tramway Case, and we are only sorry that it ended so soon, as we should have liked to see the matter threshed out, and the inconvenience the public are subjected to ventilated more freely in the papers. Mr. Metcalfe has very kindly put himself out, and to a great deal of inconvenience, for the sake of the public, and for which, we are sure, the public are very thankful.

I agree with this gentleman when he states that the public are ignorant of what trams are running from, and to where, unless they get in front or in the rear of the car; and it would, indeed, be a move in the right direction, if his suggestions were carried out and the names painted at the sides of each car, the same as is done in Calcutta.

Mr. Metcalfe, however, has, perhaps, forgotten to point out the chief inconvenience the European public are subjected to by the laws and by-laws of the Bombay Tramway. We see a notice in the cars that only the last four benches can be utilised for "smoking," but should these last four benches be occupied, as often as not by non-smokers, we are prohibited from smoking on any other seat. Why do not the Tramway authorities go a little further and put up a rule "Non-smokers are not permitted to use the last four benches." Why is it that smoking is not allowed in a car? I presume, because, it is inconvenient to passengers, but what can be more inconvenient to passengers and more disgusting than to sit among four semi-clad natives chewing betel-nut (pan), or being addressed by the conductor or ticket inspector with a mouth full of this delicacy. Again, it is anything but comforting to behold a gay Parisienne with a merry widow hat, sharing her seat with a semi-nude coolie, whose one hobby is to nurse his toes and gaze pensively at the much-disgusted lady. If they wish to stop the public from smoking in the car, they should also issue a by-law prohibiting "chewing pan" in the car; or they might, if they wish to make a by-law, saying, "first four benches for betel-nut eaters."

To something more we would like to draw the attention of the Tramway authorities, and this is the behaviour of the conductors towards the public more so to the ignorant natives. They are anything but polite. When questioned as to where the car is going, they do not deign to reply; or if they do, it is in a high-handed manner, and one is usually told "Look in front, and you will see the name of the car's destination."—Yours, etc.,

H. S. C.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The appointment of Mr. W. Grimm as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Bendien is recognised.

Mr. P.P. Braithwaite to act as Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, vice Mr. J. T. Turner, M.A., pending further orders.

S. G. W. Hume, 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmebabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain A. G. Ogg, 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs, proceeding to the Staff College, Quetta.

Mr. L. Graham, I. C. S., to act as First Grade Judge and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Government, Legal Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. E. Percival, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. S. N. Ziman, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Broach, is appointed, a Magistrate of the First Class.

The Rev. W. A. Sawtell, on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain on duty at the Presidency.

The Rev. C. B. G. Collier, Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

The Rev. E. E. Hill, Domestic Chaplain, to be Chaplain of Matheran.

The Honourable Sir Henry Procter, Kt., to be a member of the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Commission vice Mr. T. W. Birkett.

Capt. J. L. Lunham, M.B., B.Ch. (R.U.I.), I.M.S., is granted, combined leave for nine months.

Mr. R. T. Clark to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay under the Boiler Inspection Act, vice Mr. C. N. Moberly.

Mr. J. Robson is appointed Chief Inspector of Smoke-nuisances for a period of six months with effect from the 1st February.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Captain Francis Powell-Williams, Supernumerary List, resigns his Commission.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Second-Lieutenant K. V. Hitchcock to be Lieutenant, vice L. H. C. Palmer, resigned. Second-Lieutenant F. W. C. Fawle resigns his Commission.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Robert Theodore Hope Mackenzie to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Mortimer Innes-Ker to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. G. Weatherdon, temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Norhern to the Central Division.

Mr. Harry Phibbs, who has been appointed Second Assistant to the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, received charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 10th January.

DEATH OF CAPT. ECKFORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

News from Persia shows that the tribesmen, who attacked the Central India Horse and shot Captain Eckford, had a good many modern rifles in their possession, as cartridges with smokeless powder were used. It was difficult to locate the ambush in the first instance, though two gangs, each numbering 200 men, rushed the transport animals later on.

H. E. LORD Pentland, Governor of Madras, has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

EN PASSANT.

The Tragic death of the actor-musician, Auguste Van Biene, while acting his part of a dying musician, calls to mind the several similar instances that have occurred in the dramatic profession, where the end came to the player either on the stage, or soon after he had finished his part. John Palmer, a prominent actor who flourished towards the end of the eighteenth century and who is specially mentioned in the annals of the period as unapproachable in the character of "Joseph Surface," was struck with unconsciousness on the stage soon after he had repeated the memorable words in his part of the stranger—There is another and a better world; dying some little time later. Another instance is recorded in the case of Paterson, a player of whom little seems to be known, who dropped dead on the stage after repeating from "Measure for Measure":—

"Reason thus with life;
If I do lose, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would keep; a breath thou art."

In our own immediate times we know of the case of Henry Irving, whose almost latest words were those of Beckett at the time of his doom. I saw Samuel Phelps (he was close on eighty at the time) on his last appearance on the stage, in the dying scene of Henry IV. at the old Queen's Theatre in Long Acre. He was, if I remember correctly, taken ill the same night and died within two or three days. Truly, there is nothing new under the sun.

There is a great deal of what may be termed the "soft" in the cinema exhibitions around us, if, indeed, the less uncompromising term "twaddle" cannot be applied. And as for slaughter, why, the traditional "Surrey" house of a quarter of a century ago is an absolute fool to it. In the centres of these attractions, where the audience is drawn chiefly from native quarters, rounds of applause not uncommonly greet the prowess of the prominent character, be he the hero or villian of the piece. The escapades of a worthy "Nick Winter," (whoever he may be) have been particularly popular, judging from placards shewing the simultaneous production of the piece in two districts of the city. Another, "The Leap to death", depicting some particularly sensational attempts of a member of the "swell gang" to escape the penalty of his delinquencies, in which tale is bound up the infatuation and self-abandonment of a woman in a sincerity of purpose worthy of a better cause. Again, the tale of the Mexican backwoodsman and his young wife. Here, to the plaudits of the audience, we witness the spectacle of the latter in the absence of her husband (who had been decoyed away for the purposes of the plot) taking on a group of Spanish soldiers (including their officer, who had earlier in the story been felled to mother earth by the stalwart young trapper for taking liberties with wifie) at carte and tierce, slaying one after another till the little log hut resembled a shambles; the climax being reached by the opportune arrival of the husband, who finished off the last two or three with his revolver. Of this class of material one would very soon tire, but such seems to be the resource of these picture shows that a part of the exhibition at any rate, possesses an item or two worth all the money expended. Among other remarkable productions the recent picture of Electra might be mentioned, chiefly in connection with the portrayal of madness which really filled the stage to the chief exclusion of otehr incidents of the plot. Sophocles' tragedy, which treats of the incident of Agamemnon's murder by his faithless wife, Clytemnestra, and of the subsequent revenge of his father's death by Orestes, does not, as far as I remember, endow Electra with madness as an incentive to this revenge, but one may decide that mythological subjects allow for more license than genuine historical facts, and there is this to be said, that the majority of folk who witness films of this character would scarcely go to the trouble to qualify incidental invention with confirmation, or refutation as the case may be.

It might seem that the picture shows of Bombay are somewhat waning in interest, if prevailing innovations in a few quarters are any indication. But with the exception of a turn or two, the introduction of the variety type of entertainment might be considered inappropriate to the audiences of the Sandhurst-road group, which can scarcely be expected to appreciate the artiste of music hall proclivities, a fact the writer was not slow to recognise on dropping in to one of these places a few nights ago. But similar turns as the shows in the vicinity of the Fort appear to have caught on, and it is more satisfactory for the players themselves to be mixed up with this less legitimate style of entertainment than an attempt to cater for the public under the expensive auspices of the Opera House in Queen's-road, which, to a few companies that could be mentioned, did not afford a very good impression of Bombay as an exploiting ground for variety entertainers.

Bombay does not enjoy a very enviable reputation as a supporter of theatrical talent, though one hears pretty frequently that "first-class shows" are always patronised. Probably they are but after all is said the actual playgoing public of the European community is not large outside Clubland, and it is a section of this kind, who are without countervailing attraction, that might form the mucleus of an audience. Calcutta, on the other hand, has a larger European community, of whom a large proportion opinions of companies when they come to compare results between the two great cities of India.

Apparently the lack of facilities for the encouragement of first-class companies is felt in other places besides Bombay, for we have recently read that the leading European residents of Shanghai, having proclivities for the drama, have organised a Playgoers' Association, for the purpose of guaranteeing companies halting there some return for their trouble, even if it does not go to the extent of becoming the caterers for public amusement by arranging direct with the London authorities for a visit of the leading attractions of the season. This is undoubtedly an ambitious scheme, which could scarcely be carried out without considerable monetary risk and sacrifice to the members of the Club, though, on the other hand, it might in time develop to most useful results. Obviously the risk would be accentuated in plays requiring elaborate scenic setting, and the maximum in the requirements of the "dramatis personae." In the latter connection the help of amateurs in any material degree is somewhat hopeless judging from results where such dependence has been placed in Indian towns. The proportion of amateurs who can progress beyond a walk through a character is infinitely small. "Every man to his trade" becomes a truism in this respect, and no one is more conscious of the fact than the professional who finds at a crucial moment a scene transformed into a doll's party by the vagaries of his non-professional worker, who might in turn have posed in the world of amateurism as little short of a Garrick or an Irving. Lovers of the Play, even from afar, will watch the development of this new association with interests. Perhaps some of our Society leaders of Calcutta and Bombay may borrow of the suggestion, and do their little share in fostering a true appreciation of the higher walks of the Drama by ranging themselves in a body of guarantors to relieve caterers from a portion of the risks attendant on the importation of first-class companies. It is a melancholy prospect to see a well appointed theatre lying vacant week after week in the busy season, which has been the fate of the Royal Opera House for 90 per cent. of its career.

The Hon. Mr. Madge, the accredited representative of the Anglo-Indian community in the Imperial Council, is the latest to invent a catch phrase, which, for the present, is likely to gain some notoriety, and probably set up a plethora of captious witticism. To suggest that in the community of mixed blood the British character has been, until a recent period, conspicuous by its absence, seems uncommonly like giving the best part of the show away, for, if there ever was an argument advanced as a reason why this class should be encouraged, it lay in the assertions of past leaders that this element was predominant. Even to the most sanguine there seems little hope that the Anglo-Indian community will have much of a look-in in the present Public Services Commission. The trend of ideas has been apparent from the first, and in the great settlement that is to ensure there will be little use found for the members of this community mainly because there is "a little more of kind and less than kind" in its anatomy. The great hope of the Anglo-Indian community lies in commerce rather than official service. Let him "put money in his purse." That is the power that will substantiate his claim to the British in him, the beginning being made by facilitating the best training and education; which has been, so far, the great drawback to progress.

LE TATILLON.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A REDEMPTION SUIT.

Complicated Dispute over Land.

APPEAL FROM RATNAGIRI.

Jairam Mahadev Bandal (plaintiff), residing at Malvan, sued Balvanraojee Malap and others (defendants) in a suit in the Sub-judge's Court, Ratnagiri, to recover Rs. 7,154 by sale of the property mortgaged to him. The plaintiff lost his case there. The properties mortgaged were Thikan No. 1, Kandalgaon, and Thikans Nos. 2 and 4, in Malvan town. The mortgage was effected by defendant No. 1 and his wife Chandrabhagabai, in favour of the plaintiff, on 1st April 1897. Chandrabhagabai died and her daughter, the second defendant, was her heir. It appeared that one Caitan, filed a suit on a money bond passed by the first defendant and his wife. To that suit both the defendants were parties, but the second defendant was a minor and therefore the Nazir was appointed her guardian ad-litem. A deeree was passed against both, and in execution of the decree, Thikan No. 1 in Kandalgoon was put up for sale and purchased by the seventh defendant in 1904. Another suit was filed by Caitain against the first defendant, but the second defendant was not a party in that. A decree was passed and Thikans 2 to 4 were sold and purchased by the seventh defendant. Before the auction sale, an oral agreement was made between the first defendant and the seventh defendant, that the latter should purchase the property at the Court sale, pay the price, and then transfer the property to the first defendant on payment of Rs. 700. The question next arose as to who was entitled to redeem. The dispute was between defendants Nos. 1, 2 and 7, the first defendant said, the seventh defendant was his inamdar, and therefore it was the first defendant and not the seventh who was entitled to redeem. The second defendant contended that Thikan No. 1 belonged to her, as the heir of her mother Chandrabhagabai, and that in Thikans 2 to 4, she had a four-anna share and she was not bound by the sale held in execution of the two decrees.

The matter came up on appeal before Justices Heaton and Rao, in the High Court, and it was clear to their Lordships that the contention raised by the first defendant, that until the agreement was carried out and the property transferred to the first defendant by the seventh defendant on payment of Rs. 700, the first defendant had no present interest in the equity of redemption. That equity of redemption was now vested in the seventh defendant, as auction purchaser; and therefore, the seventh defendant was entitled to redeem. With respect to the second defendant's contention, it was quite clear to their Lordships that, though she had been represented to be a minor in a former suit, and though the Court might have been misled or might have made a mistake, that did not vitiate the proceedings in the suit and render the decree null and void. She was bound by the decrees and the sale was valid. With regard to the Malvan property, the second defendant was not a party in the previous decree or execution proceedings. The sale, therefore, did not affect her share in the Malvan property, Thikans 2 to 4, therefore she had a right to redeem those Thikans.

Their Lordships held that seventh defendant had a right to redeem Thikan No. 1 in Kondalgaon and that the seeond and third defendants were entitled to redeem Nos. 2 and 4. Neither the second nor seventh defendant was entitled to redeem his share in the said thikans. If they chose to redeem at all, they must redeem the whole of the thikans.

The plaintiff got his costs of the appeal added to the mortgage debt. The defendants were to bear their own costs.

ATTACHMENT OF INSURANCE MONEY.

The case, in which Shankar Keshwanat Kagh, (2) Wishwanath Kaikunth Wagh and (3) Vankatrao Wagh, original defendants appealed to the Appeal Bench of the High Court against the decree of the Sub-Judge at Belgaum, giving a decree in favour of the plaintiff Umabai "Whratar" Sadashiv Nilkanth Wagh (plaintiff), was disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Their Lordships in their judgment said:—The defendants are judgment debtors of Sadashiv Nilkanth, the deceased husband of plaintiff. In execution of their decree, they attached a policy of insurance effected by deceased upon his own life. The policy was expressed to be for the benefit of his wife, and the plaintiff, therefore, applied to raise the attachment. Her application being rejected, she filed this suit for a declaration that the policy is not liable to attachment in execution of the defendants' decree. The policy is attachable, if it falls within the description contained in sec. 60 of C. P. C., a "security for money or other sabable property belonging to the judgment debtor, over which he had a disposing power, which he might exercise for his own benefit." The policy is a contract between the deceased and the insurance co., expressed to be for the benefit of the wife of the assured, whereby the company promise, on proof of death of the assured, by separate meeting and in default of trustees to the beneficiary (i. e., the widow of the assured), and if the beneficiary be dead, to the assured's heirs, unless and until trustees should be appointed on behalf of the wife. It was in the power of the assured at any time to put an end to the contract by ceasing to pay the premia, or otherwise to defeat the expectation of his wife, by assigning the policy to a creditor. He could divest himself of his beneficial interest under the policy only by assignment in writing. He adopted neither course, the policy on his death, therefore, formed part of his estate, the right of action against the company being in his executors untramelled by any trust in favour of his wife. After dealing with the law points and rulings, their Lordships held that there was nothing in the case to show that the plaintiff was either the promisor or the promisee and therefore party to the agreement. There was nothing to show that a person not a party to the contract could sue on it. Their Lordships reserved the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the suit with costs throughout on the plaintiffs.

In the original suit the plaintiff sued for a declaration that the policy of the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company was not liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree and the Sub-judge awarded the plaintiffs' claim.

APPEAL PROCEDURE.

Yesterday an important point about the question of the filing of paper books in appeals, and the right of filing cross-objections, instead of regular appeals by third parties, came up before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, in the Appeal Bench of the High Court, in the matter of Nursey Virji (Bania Hindu of Gamdevi) vs. Mr. Alfred H. Harrison of Convent-lane, (2) Nusserwanji Hormusji Mama, Inspector, Health Department, Bombay (respondents and defendants), and Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, Suni Mahomedan and High Court Pleader, residing at Durga Moholla (respondent and third party).

The original suit was filed by Nursey Virji against Mr. Alfred Harrison and another (defendants), and Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, for the recovery Rs. 3,500.

The suit was on a promissory note. The matter was referred to arbitrators, who made some awards, which were, however, objected to. The Judge, Mr. Justice Dawar, held against Sayani, and strongly criticised his conduct. The awards were confirmed. Against this an appeal was filed by the plaintiff. He did not file paper books on the 31st as required, but put them in only yesterday.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, on behalf of respondents, prayed to the Appeal Court, to dismiss the appeal, as the paper books had not been filed by the plaintiff in time. The plaintiff, throug his Counel, Mr. Mirza, showed cause, and said that through unavoidable delays they had not been able to file the paper books in time, and craved their Lordships' indulgence.

Mr. Sayani appeared himself and made serious allegations against Mr. Patel, an attorney. He had not preferred an appeal but had merely filed cross-objections.

Their Lordships held that Mr. Sayani ought to have filed a regular appeal and his paper book, and said that he should not be a party to the appeal. His croos-objections could not do for a regular appeal. Their Lordships allowed the appeal to go on on paper books being filed but ordered the plaintiff-appellant to pay the costs of the application.

MOLESTING A WOMAN.

The charge preferred against Wazir, Mahomed, Bachoo Abdulla, and Safdar Pirbax, all Mahomedans, for molesting and robbing Hansi Bai and Hanifa Bai, mother and daughter, ladies of the same faith, was proceeded with yesterday, before Mr. Justice Beaman and a common jury, in the High Court Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Chatfield prosecuted, while Messrs. Velinker, Azar, Motiwala and Indrajit Kalabhai defended the accused. The mother, in her further evidence, said that accused No. 2 had dealt her blows on her head, chest and nose, and she had led from the nose. He had threatened that if not paid Rs. 5, he and his companions would take away the daughter.

The daughter deposed that accused No. 1 had said to No. 2, that she was good "shikar" and she should not be allowed to escape them.

The defence produced evidence to show that the second accused bore a good character.

Counsel for the defence having addressed the jury was followed by Mr. Chatfield, after which, the Judge summed up. The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty of robbing against the second accused and abetment against the first and third accused.

The first accused admitted six previous convictions of housebreaking, theft and robbery; and the third admitted one of housebreaking and theft.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that his experience led him to consider that the first accused would doubtless prove a pest to Bombay society, if he were allowed to leave off jail within a short time. His Lordship, therefore, sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Velinker, for the second accused, submitted that the second accused had already been in custody for more than six weeks. His Lordship replied that the offence committed by the second accused was a very serious and cowardly one, and he would therefore sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused was also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and warned.

There was a large crowd of Mahomedans in Court to hear the proceedings and know the result. The first and second accused bore a respectable appearance.

THE "GYMERIC" DISPUTE.

The appeal filed by Messrs. Andrew Yale and Co., agents of the Bengal Coal Company and charterers of the steamer "Gymeric" for twelve voyages to and from Calcutta to carry coal, came on again in the Bombay High Court, yesterday. Messrs. Yale and Co. were the plaintiffs in this case, and Ardeshir B. Dubash and his brother Darabsha, of Messrs. Kharsedji Muncherji and Sons (purchasers of the steamer from Mr. D. R. Shroff), Gulam Husen Isaji, owner of the steamer, and the mortgagor to Messrs. A. M. Jeevanji and Co., and Darabshah Rustomji Shroff transferee of the mortgage from A. N. Jeevanji were the respondent defendants.

The parties now agreed to come to some terms.

The first and second respondents undertook to get the vessel "Gymeric" to Aden or some other Indian ports direct from Cardiff, to which she would proceed immediately after discharging at Genoa, and in the event of her proceeding to Aden, to charter only to an Indian port.

The case will stand over till March, the question of costs to be settled by the trying Judge.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A FAMILY DISAGREEMENT.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Nowroji Cursetji Postwala, a postal agent, doing business at Mumbadevi, charged his brothers Dinshaw and Ardeshir C. Postwala, with assault.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Thakoredas Ghandhi of Messrs. Mulji Khambala and Thakoredas, solicitors, appeared for the accused.

The story for the complainant was, there was no love lost between him and the accused; and in December last, the accused approached the High Court with an application for the appointment of a receiver for the property of their late father, which the complainant was managing. The applicants also prayed that the complainant be ordered to tender accounts of the property. That application was dismissed with costs. On a subsequent date the accused entered the complainant's shop, and assaulted and threatened him.

In their defence, the accused denied having assaulted the complainant, but stated that they were ill-treated by the complainant. The parties came to a settlement and the accused tendered unconditional apology to the complainant for unprovoked assault, and undertook not to molest him in future. The first accused also undertook not to go to the complainant's shop till the civil suit in the High Court was disposed of.

COCAINE CASES.

Inspector Hubbard, of the Excise Department, eharged Datoo Ramchunder and five others, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with being in illegal possession of small grains of cocaine.

The accused were arrested by the Inspector at Cumbervada, Full-gulley.

All the accused were convicted and Ramchunder was fined Rs. 40, and the others, sums ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

SUICIDE FOLLOWING LOSS OF MONEY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Vinayak Sripati (22), a Hindu agriculturist, who was found in an unconscious condition in his room at Durgadevi on Wednesday morning, and who died subsequently on removal to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

The evidence showed that the deceased arrived in Bombay a month and a half ago from Satara. A few days ago the deceased lost currency-notes to the value of Rs. 16,000, and since then had been very depressed. Further evidence showed that he had purchased opium and medical opinion was given that death was due to opium poisoning. A verdict of suicide was returned.

Ailoo Ramaswamy Naidu, a Madrassi under-trial prisoner, died in the Jail Hospital on Wednesday, He was admitted to the hospital with wounds in the scalp, which he said, were caused by persons other than the police. Tetanus set in and he died.

At the inquest held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the man died from tetanus following injuries to the head inflicted by persons unknown to the jurors before the deceased was admitted in the jail.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MAIDANIA."

A good number of dancers turned up at "Maidania" last night to patronise the Cinderella Dance, which had been advertised, and in the pleasant and cool surroundings of the Garden, the evening proved most successful. The Band of the 14th King's Hussars are no strangers to the ball-room, and they provided a programme of excellent music, which greatly assisted in making the function a success.

To-night Miss Gauhar Jan, whose previous Concerts have been so largely attended, is advertised to give another performance. Her performance will be changed entirely; and to judge by the bookings, the Concert should be as successful as the previous ones.

Saturday is always a gala night in "Maidania," the management usually contriving to put on some novelty to attract the public. To-morrow, a Fancy Dress Skating Carnival is advertised, prizes being given for the best lady's and gentleman's costumes.

The Band of the 14th King's Hussars is now a daily fixture, and at the end of the month, we are informed, the management have a musical surprise to put before the public.

THE HOWRAH BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

At their last meeting, the Calcutta Port Commissioners decided to award the prize of £3,000, offered for the best design for a new Howrah Bridge, to a German firm, Messrs. Maschinen Fabrit Augsbarg, of Hamburg. The conditions have since been altered, and new tenders have now been called for.

MORALS AND HISTORY.

IV.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Forget the dead, the past? Oh yet
"There are ghosts that may take revenge for it!"

The dynasty of the Borgias saw itself facing wholly new conditions. The role and the ambitions of the Holy See suddenly became more vast than at the time of Sixtus IV and of Innocent VIII. The hesitating attitude, and the inconsistant policy of Alexander VI was to make room for a plan of action solidly followed. The point was to found a new state amidst the disarray and decadence of old tyrannies, a reigning house which, supported by the Roman Church, would in a few years be the arbiter of the peninsula. Indeed the first act of Alexander's paternal politics was a grievous failure. But the Borgias were open dealers. The veritable virtuoso of the family

CAESAR CARDINAL OF VALENCIA

now enters on the scene. In 1497 he was more than twenty. He found the folds of his purple robe hamper him. They precluded his being a general of the army, a secular prince, and moderator of Italy. He ill-brooked the matremonial alliance of his house with the Sforzas. To deliver the Borgias from fetters that clogged, and to detach them from a much compromised government at home and abroad, he thought it best to do away with his sister Lucretia's husband, Jean Sforza of Pesaro. To break with Milan was to tend to an entente with France. Sforza was therefore condemned. On Palm-Sunday, he received at St. Peter's, the holy palm from the hand of the Pope. How he escaped violent death in the course of the holy week is thus told. "One evening when Giacomino, Pesaro's Chamberlain was in Lucretia's room, her brother Cæsar entered. On her command the Chamberlain hid himself behind a screen. Among other things Cæsar told her that the order had been given to kill Sforza. When he left Lucretia said to Giacomino: Did you hear what was said? "Go and tell him." This the Chamberlain immediately did, and Sforza threw himself on a Turkish horse and rode in twenty-four hours to Pesaro, where the beast dropped dead. Cæsar thus made a mortal enemy, but he took a lesson in prudence, never to utter inconsiderate words. In virtue of his canonical authority, the Pontiff declared his daughters marriage null. Lucretia wept for a few days' since she loved all her husbands. To prepare the way for his son Grivanni

DUKE OF GANDIA

to reach the throne of Naples, Alexander made him Duke of Benevento. His rank of cadet seemed to Cæsar as galling as that of churchman. To attempt great things, to remodel in a new mould, Italian tyranny, to reap beautiful heritages in the north and the south of the peninsula, he had at first to be the presumptive heir of his house. He could not attain it for his elder brother Giovanni was young and Alexander was aging. There was one way only, swift and sure. And he took it however horrible, without hesitation. On the 14th June 1497, both the beloved sons of the Pope, says Burchard, supped with their mother Vannozza, in her vineyard in S. Pietro in Vincerto, on the Esquiline. Towards midnight, Cæsar pressed his brother to retire to the Apostolic palace where Giovanni lived. They rode and went down the hill followed by a very small number of valets. Both went side by side, down to where the vice-chancery lay, the old palace of their father, not far from Campo-di-Fiore. There they stopped. The Duke wanted before re-entering the Vatican, to go and divert himself somewhere. He took leave of Cæsar, and turned back retaining near him but one of his servants, besides one, who had gone to the supper masked and who for more than a month visited him secretly and masked every day. The Duke had this mysterious man behind him on his horse. They rode up to the Jew's quarters. Here, the Duke asked his only valet to await him till day-break, and to go away if he did not come back till four in the morning. Then the two plunged into the dark and crooked alleys which wind around the Ghetto (Jews' quarter.) The Duke never returned to the Vatican. His servant was found at the place mortally wounded, at break of day. Charitable citizens picked him up, but he could reveal nothing about his master. On the 15th June before noon, the Duke's men alarmed at his prolonged absence informed the Pope. Alexander's mind misgave him. He hoped however that his son might re-enter in the evening, not wishing to be seem coming out of a courtesan's in broad day. With evening the Duke appeared not. The Pope was alarmed. He gave orders to the myrmidons to set out in search. They explored at first thebanks of the Tiber. One

GIORGIO SCLAVO

who lay in a bark anchored midstream, to keep watch every night over a depot of timber had seen two men emerge on foot from an alley, and had very carefully observed in silence the path that follows the Tiber. They then beckoned, when a rider appeared on a white horse with a corpse behind, the head and legs dangling held by two bravi who walked on either side. They proceeded to a steep point on the bank, the very spot whence they threw filth into the Tiber. There the rider turned the horses head, his back to the river when the two lifting the body off the horse, carried it to the edge of the water and threw it in with all their force. The Pope's servants having reproached Giorgio for not reporting the matter at once to the Governor of Rome, he replied that he had seen corpses thrown into the Tiber by hundreds at the same place, which made him indifferent. Ferry and fishermen were summoned, and three-hundred barks began the lugubrious search. They drew up the

DEAD-BODY OF THE DUKE

pierced with nine wounds. It was placed on a bark, and under the directions of Burchard the chaplain, they undrest, washed and reclothed the body in the costume of Captain-General of the Church. After sunset, his gentlemen-in-waiting, all the prelates of the apostolic house, the valets and guards of the Pope, carrying torches and weeping with loud clamour accompanied the body which was open to view. The Duke of Gandia seemed to be sleeping. When the cortege appeared on the bridge of San Angelo, a terrible cry more lamentable than all the other cries was heard. It was the supreme adieu of Alexander VI, who from a window of the citadel was having a look of the pale face of his son for the last time. But Cesar did not appear, nor did any of his housefold follow the cortege as mourners. He was a hundred leagues away from Rome. The Pope was so profoundly moved that he shut himself up in his room and wept bitterly for hours, nor did he sleep or touch food or drink for three days. At last he yielded to the incessant entreaties of the inmates of his palace, and ceased mourning. Alexander knew the assassin. He had suspected him from the time he was informed that the Duke had not raturned to the palace. The Florentine ambassador writing to the Council of Ten said, "the poor Duke fell into the snare that was long laid for him; the man with the mask had often spoken to him masked, and always of nights." The amorous adventure was but a bait. A feverish investigation was carried on for two weeks. The valets of the Duke were put to torture. Cardinal Sforza, the lord of Pasaro, the Orsinis, the Duke of Urbino, even Don Guiffre the youngest of the Borgias—brother of the deceased and his gay wife Donna Sancia, to enjoy whose favours both the brothers Gandia and Caser used to quarrel, all were suspected. Suddenly the investigations were put a stop to. All Rome whispered

THE MURDERER'S NAME,

but none dared say it aloud. Three years later Cœsar was freely spoken of as the assassinator. Within three months of the diabolic deed, the last of the Aragonese King of Naples was crowned by the hands of the fratricide, and on his re-entry into Rome, the sacred college received Cœser, and accompained him to the Vatican. An assembly of prelates was formed round the Pope. Alexander embraced his son, and descended from the throne without saying a single word. On the morrow of the murder, he conceived a very grand idea, and expressed to the cardinals and the ambassadors his desire of undertaking the reform of the church, without taking his life, or his pontifical power into account. There and then he appointed a preliminary commission of six cardinals. The same day he made his views known to the Italian princes and the Kings of Europe. He wrote to the King of Spain that he was disposed to resign his pontificate. But he had neither the virtue nor the talent necessary for the task of reform. When the cardinals read to him the project, he stopped them objecting that pontifical liberty would be too much enchained. Not only did he consent to withdraw Cœsar from the church, but entertained for a time the extravagant project of giving him in marriage the giddy Sancia of Aragon, the wife of his younger brother Giuffre and in exchange to put on his head the red hat of Cæsar. But in the long winter nights the ghost of Gandia wandered under the arched roof the Apostolic palace, and he several times heard the moans of his murdered son. To fly this obsession he changed his residence. Little by little the shade grew silent and visited him no more. The secret reign of Cæser relieved his father of the heavy duties, and he became but an instrument of the formidable ambition which he admired in the servant. For six years Cæsar was the veritable King of Rome and of the Church.

POLO AT DELHI.

Indian Cavalry Tournament Opens.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 6.

The Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament commenced here to-day, in fine weather, before a large gathering. Three games were played off, the 9th Hodson's Horse beating the 16th Cavalry, the 11th Lancers beating the 10th Lancers, and the Central India Horse beating the 19th Lancers.

The grounds were in very good order, considering the difficulty of procuring water. The teams were composed as follows:—

9th Hodson's Horse—Messrs. Corbett and Vigors, Capt. F. Atkinson, Major Rowcroft (back).

16th Cavalry—Messrs. Vicary and Lang, Capts. Hill and Dick Lauder (back). The umpires were Capts. Featherstonhaugh and Heskett.

In the third game of the Tournament, public interest was more than ever awakened, and the fine play of both the teams drew forth great applause. The teams engaged were as follows:—

10th D. O. O. Lancers—Capt. Foster, Mr. Beresford. Major Ricketts, Capt. Goldie (back). 11th K. E. O. Lancers—Capt. Hartley, Capt. Acland, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Baker (back).

Both teams played up splendidly, and finally the 11th came out victors by four goals to two.

Of the two games played concurrently afterwards, the Central India Horse hardly played up to the form we are so familiar with, and, though they put up a goal in each chukker, the 19th nearly equalized at the close of the game.

The following is the composition of the teams:—

19th Lancers.—Messrs. Muir, Paterson, Howell and Blane (back). 38th Central India Horse.—Capt. Shettle, Mr. Williams, Capts. Lewis and Henderson (back). The umpires were:—Capt. Fergusson-Pollock and Capt. Ward.

The Central India Horse began to put up their score slowly, their opponents pressing them hard, but at the close of the game the Central Indian Horse won by five goals to three.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

Indian Army Tournament First Game.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 6.

The first game in the Poona Brigade round of the Indian Army Hockey Tournament was played this evening between the 127th Baluchis and the 12th Pioneers. The Baluchis won by three goals to nil.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 6.

The depression has given some precipitation in the hills, but while many thunder-storms have occurred in the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, Lahore is the only station on the plains, which reports as much as one tenth of an inch of rain. The disturbance has nearly disappeared, but local thunder-storms will probably continue during the next day or two.

Forecast:—Local precipitation in the western and central parts of the country.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Wheat requires rain badly. All crops suffering from little rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Mooltan.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops; absence of rain causing anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Beawar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good.

Auraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Lightly cloudy. Wheat doing well.

Jalgaon.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants ready for picking; smaller area sown this year. Food-grains prospects improving and doing well; Wheat doing well, flourishing; Late rains expected to improve wheat crop and prospects improving.

Broach.—Seasonable; Sometimes cloudish. Cotton plants showing bolls; rapidly ripening; crop accounts satisfactory; crop making good progress; arriving in small quantities; picking of first sowing partially begun.

Wadhwan.—Cotton plants flourishing; Crop excellent and picking general.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arrivals expected early.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop accounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton picking partially begun.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the submontane districts; Lahore has had 0·13". Skies are lightly clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme western and north-western district and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jhansi but drier at Agra and Mainpuri. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Kotah. Temperature is higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in West Central India. Night temperature is also above normal at Surat and Dwarka.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lighly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—An area of relatively low presure which is shown over Neemuch an Kotah is all that is left of the depression that entered north-west India yesterday. Light local rainfall associated with thunder-storms has occurred in the submontane districts of the Punjab. In east Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces the precipitation has been insignificant. Skies have cleared in the southern half of the Punjab and Rajputana. Cloud has decreased also in the central parts of the country and in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

Isolated dust or thunder-storms are possible in the south United and the north-east Central Provinces.

A BATHING FESTIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 6.

An immense concourse of people assembled to-day at the confluence of the scared rivers, to perform their ablutions; it being the festival of Amawas or Makar Sankranti, the principal day of the Magh Mela. The whole river bed was a mass of bathers, and fortunately, the day passed without any untoward incident.

NEW BOOKS.

INCOMPARABLE JOAN, by Alice. M. Diehl (John Long)—This book being published after Mrs. Diehl's death adds to its interest. In the Riviera we are introduced, to the Hon. Stanley Pole, a healthy young Englishman, who is nursing a dying secretary, named John Hammond. The secretary breathes his last just at the time that his young protector learns that his father, Lord Pole, is dead, and that he himself has just succeeded to the title. The reader will not have read far, however, before he perceives that it is really the young aristocrat who is dead, and that the man who is posting back to England is the secretary, John Hammond, who is fraudulently taking his employer's place. Thenceforward we get a conventional problem in substituted personality. The false Lord Pole finds, when he comes home, that the real Stanley Pole has had been secretly married to a charming young lady—"the incomparable Joan," in fact, and become the father of her child. The situation is rather complicated, but the incomparable Joan solves it by falling passionately in love with her new husband, whom she eventually marries, after sundry obstacles have been swept away by devotion and good luck. The story contains no attempt to draw character, and presents no real relation to life, but its incidents follow hard upon one another's heels and the library subscriber who has an absolutely idle hour to spend might possibly spend it to worse advantage than in pursuing to its successful finale the confused love-story of the spurious Lord Pole and of his incomparable Joan.

THROUGH THE CLOUDY PORCH, by K. M. Edge (Murray)—This is a cleverly written problem novel. Naomi Hestling has only been married for a few minutes when she is faced with a terrible obstacle to her union. Between her newly-made husband and herself there is an unimagined but fatal bond of consanguinity. To revel the existence of this bond would be to bring down shame upon the head of a much-loved parent, so Naomi, who is a very saint of self-sacrifice, determines to take up the burden of appearing in the world's eyes as a married woman, while all the time her marriage is a thing of vain pretence and nullity. Her husband, an Army officer, is stationed in South Africa, and it is here that Naomi comes into contact with the second, or social, problem of the story. For she soon attracts the admiration of Richard Fenworth, manager to a vast mining company, who is vigorously opposed to the employment of Chinese labour. He believes that, though white labour might cost more, its efficacy would far override the handicap of any extra expenditure, and he devotes his life to the cause of getting rid of the Chinese labourer in the mines. Meanwhile, he has fallen head over ears in love with Naomi, and, having learnt the secret of her loveless marriage, is bent upon winning her, if only he can do so without sacrificing her reputation. How, after many difficulties, he succeeds in securing their mutual happiness the reader will discover for himself. The story is crowned with a "happy ending." The central situation of consanguinity is inevitably rather unpleasant, but the author skims over the thin ice with much skill and discretion. The other problem, relating to Yellow labour, is clearly and sensibly discussed, without violence or prejudice. But the principal achievement of the book is the character or Naomi, who is drawn with remarkable force and ability. In these days of decadent femininity it is really refreshing to come across a heroine who is built upon noble lines and realises the highest ideal of womanhood. This honour certainly belongs to Naomi Hestling, who lends distinction and impressiveness to a strong and often touching story.

ANGELIQUE: Le P'tit Chow, by Constance Elizabeth Maud Duckworth—The eight stories in which "Le P'tit Chow" plays a prominent part will be likely to please readers both young and old. Angelique is at once a charmingly natural child and an "enfant terrible," and it is in the latter capacity that she will probably make her widest appeal. Miss Constance Elizabeth Maud has shown in a number of volumes how intimately she knows French life; and here she depicts for us the ruler—aged 5 years—of a French family, and in doing so contrasts more or less directly the different upbringing of English and French children. The contrast is most directly shown in the closing chapter, where we have Angelique's own account of her experiences as visitor to a "Grov-venor Sqvare" nursery, that account being dictated and literally translated by her indulgent grandmother, "Meme." We see the little French girl sitting up to dine with her elders—see her indeed, as the central star round which those elders as planets revolve. We see her mightily indignant when "her nose is put out of joint" by the birth of a little sister; we find her making uncomfortable frank remarks about the relationship of her elders; we see her setting her small will against that of her nurse over the wearing of a certain dress—and her unexpected triumph as a result of prayer. She would not wear the loathed blue; she would wear the adored pink; but when she had been forced to submit one day she took steps by prayer (supported by action) to ensure that she should not have to do so again. She is indeed a most resourceful person, "Le Petit Chou," and many people find it as well not to pit their wills or their ingenuity against hers, for if they do it is not her habit to come off second best. We see this quaint and delightful little person at home in Paris, in the country, and at the seaside: we listen to her at the dinner table, in the nursery, and elsewhere, and always she is charmingly fresh and entertaining.

There is something exceedingly attractive about the central figure in Lilian Street's latest novel, TIM AND THE SQUIRE (Putnam's Sons.) Tim, a precocious youngster of five summers, is left with a dull governess at the country seat of his parents while they are going their own separate roads. Tim's mother, unlike her husband, prefers the whirl of London society to the country-side, and the pair are gradually drifting apart. Thus forced to seek companionship, Tim falls in with the Squire, a taciturn old neighbour, who, after breaking his mother's heart in his younger days, has developed into something of a recluse. But Tim with all his brightness and tact enters into the old man's life, and the walls of reserve gradually crumble. The boy is impressionable to a degree, and the shadow on the Squire's life sinks deeply into his mind. The manner in which this is made the instrument to bring about a reconciliation between Tim's parents is cleverly conceived. Misunderstandings are removed in a most natural manner, and the Squire takes a fresh lease of life. Though the interest tapers off somewhat towards the finish, the novel is an eminently readable and pleasing story.

THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS, by Ethel. M. Dell (Fisher Unwin) Miss Ethel M. Dell achieved a popular success with her first novel, "The Way of an Eagle," and it is quite probable that she will repeat that success with "The Knave of Diamonds." The new story has those characteristics which always make a popular appeal—which draw the instant attention and sympathy of people rather than their considered judgment. It is the attention of the many that gives popularity, the considered judgment of the few that awards fame, and it is the former which Miss Dell has wisely sought to attract, for she has, out of materials by no means strikingly fresh, woven a tale with plenty of incident and plenty of broadly-sketched character. The Errols are a moneyed American family living in England, and somewhat looked at askance by the County people. There is Mrs. Errol, the mother; Lucas, the crippled head of the family; Napoleon, the scallywag; and Bertie, who has a comparatively small part to play. Nor far from the place that the Errols have acquired lives the dispsomaniac, Sir Giles Carfax, and the wife who has had to marry him under stress of circumstances. Lady Carfax meets Nap. Errol at a Hunt ball, when the story opens, and not long after meets with a bad accident in the hunting-field, and is removed to the Errols' house, where she makes a slow recovery. Nap. Errol, for whom nobody, except his elder brother, Lucas, has a good word, pursues Lady Carfax in a fashion that is, to say the least of it, injudicious, and suffers, therefore, at Sir Giles's hands. Lucas also falls in love with her, and when (as is, of course, foreseen from the first chapter) Sir Giles is removed by the kindly providence which novelists can summon at will, there is the question as to which of the brothers is to be the successful wooer. An American specialist comes over to treat Lucas Errol, and holds out hope for his recovery if he has the will to live. It is a story of strong passions, strong situations, and strongly contrasted personalities, is, indeed, in a word, somewhat melodramatic all through, but quite a good example of what may be regarded as the cruder kind of fiction.

DIAN MERCHANT'S BUREAU.

Committee's Proceedings.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings he Committee of the Indian Merchants' Cham- and Bureau :—

STAMP ACT.

Read a letter from the Karachi Merchants' Asso- ion drawing the attention of the Committee notice issued by the Collector of Karachi re- uiring an anna stamp to be affixed on all the tries in books relating to transactions of more an Rs. 20. The Committee were asked whether h a notice was received by them also and if so t was the opinion given by them on the atter.

The Karachi Merchants Association was inform- that the Committee had not received any such otice.

SERIAL LEADING OF GOODS.

A letter was received from the Agent, G. I. P. ailway informing the Committee that the cheme of serial entry and serial despatch f goods was tried, at several stations y the Administration with a view of moving if possible certain objections to hich it had been alleged, the procedure formerly dopted was open. The letter also mentioned that e result of the experiment, carried out during he slack months, had been sufficiently encourag- g to justify a further test and that arrangements re therefore made to introduce the w system at all stations, for trial ing the approaching busy season. A copy of notice, which was issued to the Public detail- the revised procedure, was also sent. The mmittee in their reply to the letter of the Agent served that the following clause in the notice did appear in the scheme approved of by Mr. mboll and Messrs. Mehta and Naranjibhai:— "The Sender or his agent tendering the consign- nt note for Registration must sign his name in appointed column as evidence that he releases e Railway Company from all liability until the lway receipt is granted."

SAMPLE PACKETS.

A letter was received from the Hon. Mr. En- ven, Secretary to the Department of Commerce d Industry, Government of India, informing the mmittee that the Government of India did not e their way to alter the existing maximum of ight for sample packets in India. It was point- out that the limit prescribed by the rules of the al Union was 350 grammes or 30 tolas and that ry strong case must be established before the ximum for this country, which already exceeded t fixed by the Potal Union, could be increased. en the question of the maximum weight of ple packets was raised in 1899, the general ion of the Chambers and Associations was that nit of 80 tolas would suffice and that no repre- tion was received from that year upto this, from the letter of the Indian Merchants' ber, to show that the existing limit was l too low to meet the requirements of trade in country. The letter from the Department of merce and Industry also repeated the suggestion le in the letter of the 24th July 1912 that s of specimens of piece-goods which would rwise exceed 80 tolas in weight might without culty be divided into two or three packets so to bring them within the existing limit and erved that they could be marked in such a nner as to indicate clearly the boxes or bales to ich they related. The reply of the Committee s as follows :—

With reference to your letter of the 23rd Septem- r 1912 bearing No. 7143-46 the Committee of Chamber are sorry that the Government can- see their way to alter the existing maximum the case of the weight of sample packets in this ntry.

As was mentioned in my letter of the 22nd t 1912 the sample book cannot be divided o or more packets. My Committee fear he Government have not realised the difficul- n this case. One sample books represents the nts of each case or box even though the signment may consist of several cases. These ple books accompany the shipments and are t by the shippers from Europe, to whose interest s not to divide the books as they can send them er the British postage rules not only to ports his country but also to inlands twons. The stion arises when the indenters here wish to there books to their up-country constituents. e books are strongly stitched and the Committee to repeat their former statement that any mpt at division on the part of the merchants be only misleading. Not only that but the books on them embossed numbers and marks which also written on the cases themselves. It is ssible for the merchants here to have such bers and marks embossed on the different ons of the book, in case they divide it as ested by the Government. The Committee feel this is a strong case for the Government to ve the existing anomaly. They venture to k that this case does not fall down because no r representation on this question has been ived by the Government upto this time. It pens not infrequently that the public continue ear the grievance till it is brought to light from ne quarter.

The Committee think that if the Government ve in the matter there will be no difficulty in nging the rule in this country for sample packets line with that in force for the United Kingdom. n conclusion the Committee beg to hope that e Government will be pleased to recognise the ice of their demand and to take steps to put nto force.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

A letter was received from a member drawing the ention of the Committee to the inconveniences he public caused by the new rule adopted by Public Debt Office of demanding from holders Promissory Note, when drawing interest, t all the joint holders should endorse their natures inspite of the fact of the endorsement favour of either one of the holders or their rvivors signing the note.

It was resolved to make inquiries in the matter.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

A letter was received from the Government of bay, Finance Department, in reply to a re- ntation of the Committee on the ct that "Kali Chandas" was noti- as a Holiday under the negotiable Instru- nts Act but that they saw no reason to dify the orders that had been passed with ard to the Pajusan Holiday. It was also stated, th reference to the Committee's request for the pointment of the annual Holidays Committee, at the number of Hindu festivals to be notified ving been settled, the actual dates would be ed, after full consideration of any variation in eir observance by different sections of the Com- unity in any year. On this ground the Governor Council did not consider it necessary to modify orders discontinuing the appointment of the mmittee. The letter was recorded.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

It was resolved to send a representation to the vernment requesting that the Railway Confer- ce be made open to representatives of Chambers Commerce and Commercial Associations :— e following representation has been addressed to e Government.

By direction of the Committee of this Chamber beg to bring to your notice the undesirability of closdoor policy hitherto followed by the ilway Conference which, it is superfluous to ate, is not conducive to the interest of trade and mmerce. At the Conference which is held nually many important questions affecting there- the Railway Administration are discussed and eshed out without a single outside representa- e of Indian interest. It is essential that Cham- rs of Commerce and commercial associations, hich are so intimately concerned with the Rail- yAdministration,should be allowed to send their presentatives to this Conferance, in order that e commercial world may have the privilege of ilating their own views.Complex questions arise nnection with the Railways. These, the Com- ttee are of opinion, could with advantage be ught directly to the notice of the heads of ferent Railway systems assembled at the nference. Such a direct interchange of views ween the representatives of the commercial mmunity and the Railway Administration will attended with the greatest advantage to all cerned. Indeed it is absolutely demanded for e better progress and development of Commerce d Industry. It is needful that the Railways ould be brought in line with the needs and quirements of the times as may be represented the delegates of the Commercial Community at e Conference.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS

The Punjab Frontier Force Polo Tournament will be played at Kohat on the 26th and 28th February.

H. E. Lady Pentland and children will leave Madras for Ootacamund some time this month.

Amended rules for the Dapoli notified area are published in the current "Bombay Government Gazette."

Proposals are under consideration for undertaking new excavations for archæogical purposes in the new Province of Behar.

The Jam of Nawanagar, recently gave cinematograph lecture on the Delhi Durbar in the village school-room at Gilling in Yorkshire.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling was among the passengers on the Indian mail boat "Persia" of the P. and O. Company, which left London on January 31st.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club on February 21 a number of proposed changes in the rules of racing and betting will come up for consideration.

The Indian Infantry Lines at Benares are to be reconstructed under the scheme for improving the accommodation of troops in the various cantonments.

The Honey Coy., Chamba, Punjab have been awarded, for the excellence and purity of their Honey, a certificate of merit, by the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

Three men and a woman have been arrested in connection with the numerous burglaries at Serampore recently and property amounting in value to about Rs. 2,000 recovered.

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the recent riot in the Madras Penitentary is now before the Government.

It is rumoured in Kurseong, says the "Englishman" that Sir Charles Bayley will visit Merik in February with the object of making it the summer capital of Bihar and Orissa.

Capiain T. I. Webb-Bowen Bedfordshire Regiment, and some years ago Adjutant of the Madras Volunteer Guards, has been appointed a Flight Commander in the Royal Flying Corps.

Now that the Bishop of Madras, being the most senior of the Presidency Bishops, is to act as Metropolitan of India and Ceylon until Dr. Lefroy is enthroned, all marriage licenses in the Diocese of Calcutta will issue in the name of Henry Bishop in Calcutta.

Mr. E. V. Gabriel C. V. O. C. S. I., who was secretary to the Coronation Durbar Committee, and major C. D. Luard, both of the Political Department, are to be entrusted with the work of writing the authoritative account of the Royal visit to India and the Delhi Durbar.

The gold mint despatches, which Lord Crewe presented to Parliament a few days ago, will not be available here until the Budget is presented in Council. The Government of India are considering the suggestion for a ten rupee gold coin, as well as the other points raised by the Secretary of State.

The Marriage of Major T. H. Rivers Bulkeley, who was A. D. C. to Lord Curzon, to Miss Pelly, who visited Lord and Lady Curzon in India some years ago, and is now Lady-in-Waiting to the Duchess of Connaught, will take place in London in the spring. Major Bulkeley is now on the Duke of Connaught's staff in Canada.

An ingenious system of evading postal charges has been making some headway in India. This is the sending of open unstamped letters. The addressee says the "Pioneer" reads the contents and then coolly hands back the letter to the postman, refusing to pay the postage due. This cannot exactly be called fraud, though it is something near to it. The number of letters thus being sent has increased considerably of late, and the postal authorities must necessarily take action. They would be fully justified in closing all open letters that have not been stamped, and thus putting an end to the systematic evasion of postal dues. Years ago unstamped postcards were used, but this practice was summarily stopped as delivery was withheld. Considering that India has the cheapest rates of postage in the world it is surprising that anyone should abuse the privileges granted.

An odd coincidence mentioned by Mr. W. Foster at a Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society is that there were eight Thomases specially associated with the beginnings of English intercourse with India viz., Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Thomas Roe, Thomas Best, the first seaman to distinguish himself in Indian waters; Thomas Aldworth, Thomas Kerridge and Thomas Rastell, the three first Agents at Surat; and, finally, Thomas Coryat, Sir George Birdwood, in a delightful speech, said that these eight Thomases were the benediction of the Apostle St. Thomas, the Evangelist of Persia and India to whose shrine in Southern India the British King Alfred sent Bishop Swithelm of Sherborne on a special embassage. He said that there were seven Thomases in the India Office at this moment, and two of them in the highest positions. The first Governor of the Bengal Presidency also has the Christian name of Thomas, and it was the surname at birth of the Governor-Designate of Bombay.

The impending departure of the Archdeacon of Calcutta will be viewed says the "Statesman" with none the less regret because it has long been expected. Archdeacon Wickins, as his friends are aware, wished to retire in October last, but was asked to remain until the Episcopal Synod had been held. This request having been complied with, he now feels himself at liberty to take a well-earned rest. For twenty-two years Archdeacon Wickins has been more or less closely identified with the religious life of Calcutta. Coming out to India in October, 1890, as a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, he was stationed at Barrackpore, whence he was removed three years later to St. James's, Calcutta. There he remained for fourteen years. After long leave he returned to Bengal and served successively in Howrah, Kasauli, and Darjeeling. He has been Archdeacon of Calcutta since 1911. It may truly be said that he has endeared himself to all who have come in contact with him, and that his friends are to be found among men of every class and race in this city. None will grudge him his rest, though many will miss his kindly sympathy and valued counsel.

In the course of an article on Indian Railways the Economist has some very pertinent remarks on the inadequacy of the facilities they provide. The benefits conferred upon India by railway construction, it points out, cannot be over-estimated. "But," our contemporary adds, "the total mileage at present working is grotesquely inadequate for the needs of the vast population, and every interest is being hampered in the path of progress by the need of further transport facilities." A point to which attention has often been directed is the unpopularity of Indian railway stocks with the average investor at Home, owing to the complexity of the financial arrangements to which they are subject. The Economist also touches on this subject. "Indian railways," it writes, "do not appeal very forcibly to the Stock Exchange. The lack of speculative interest taken in them is due partly to the fact that each railway has a separate contracts with the Government. The exact bearing of these contracts is often hard to determine, and in many cases the arrangements made with the Secretary of State appear to discount the value of possible large profits in the immediate future." The truth is the average stock-broker has neither the time nor the patience to master the intricate problems presented by Indian railway stocks, and consequently he is not inclined to recommend them to clients who are seeking investments.

THE BEST FOOD FOR THE BOTTLE-FED BABY.

When a doctor writes in the chief medical paper of the world of a food designed for artificial infant-feeding : "It gives a sense of security which is, otherwise, only felt when breast feeding is being employed," and when he further emphasises this remarkably strong statement by saying: "It is preferable to, and more reliable than, all other plans which have been adopted to meet the frailty of infantile digestion," no mother can reasonably doubt that in that preparation she has the solution of every difficulty with which she may have been faced in the past.

Her natural anxiety to know the name of the preparation which confers such a boon demands instant satisfaction.

It is Albulactin.

Albulactin is pure, soluble milk-albumin, and milk-albumin, as *The Medical Times* states, "Is the most important food element in human milk.'

How important it is, is shown by the further statement of a medical paper, that "The infant fed on cow's milk is starved of milk-albumin."

Until within the last two years it was impossible to buy this milk-albumin, for no means was known of making it in a soluble form. With the discovery of the process came Albulactin. By adding it to diluted cow's, goat's or buffalo's milk, *The Medical Times* states: "A food is obtained which is to all intents and purposes identical with human milk, and is not to be distinguished from it in its effects."

To-day, some of the most exalted personages in Europe, are using it for their babies. So, too, are innumerable titled women. Here are some extracts from their lettere, which furnish conclusive proof of Albulactin's value.

TITLED LADIES' STATEMENTS.

Lady Hardinge, (wife of the British Minister to Belgium), writes : "My nurse used Albulactin, and it was most successful."

Lady Stamer writes : "I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches writes : "I am regularly using Albulactin for my baby, who is thriving upon it in the most satisfactory manner, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

"The Hon. Mrs. Stanhope Tollemache is using Albulactin for her baby and, so far, the child is doing well on it."

Large numbers of doctors use Albulactin for their own bottle-fed babies.

Unfortunately, medical etiquette prevents the physicians' names being printed. Here is a statement of one which may be taken as typical of all: "My young daughter has been fed on your remarkable preparation almost from birth. She then weighed 6lbs. Now, at the age of six months, she is 10lbs. and firm as a rock. At the beginning, owing to vomiting, diarrhœa, etc., we thought we should never rear her. Since using Albulactin we have had no trouble at all. Needless to add I recommend this preparation to all my patients."

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of the world-renowned Sanatogen. They will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co, (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

The medical and social endorsements of Albulactin are so great and so absolutely in unison, that every mother may expect the best possible results by using the preparation, which, the physicians to a large children's hospital stated in a medical journal, "Never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" February 6.)

Mr. K. F. Modi, Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay is granted privilege leave af absence for five weeks from the 1st prox. or such subsequent date.

The Sanad issued to Mr. Karavir Andanapa Kulkarni to practice as a Pleader in the Dharwar District is cancelled.

Mr. Siddappa Totappa Kamble is suspended from practising as Pleader in the District of Dharwar for a period of one year from the 22nd January.

Mr. Prabhapa Fakeerapa Malgi is suspended from practising as Pleader in the District of Dharwar for a period of one year from the 22nd January.

Mr. Hanumant Vaman Ghare, is authorised to practice as a Pleader in the Bijapur District indeed of the Satara district.

Mr. Shankar Balvant Tumane is authorised to practice as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr. Aminmian Jamiatmian, Thandar of Warahi in the Palanpur Agency to act as Thandar of Kankrej.

Mr. Balwantrai Vrajrai, Second Clerk in the Political Agent, Palanpur's office to act as Thandar of Warahi.

Mr. Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta, LL.B., to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar, District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 7th February or subsequent date.

Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st February or subsequent date.

Military Assistant Surgeon Lionel Scott to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon, as a temporary, measure, pending further orders.

The election of Mr. Vishnu Sadashiv Kelkar, Mamlatdar, as vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Peint in the Nasik District is approved.

Syed Muniruddin Sirajuddin Moulvi to be President of the Municipality of Islampur in the Satara District vice Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit, resigned.

Mr. G. V. Bhachech Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, in the Ahmedabad District, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division comprising the North Daskroi Taluka exclusive of the City of Ahmedabad and its suburbs and the Prantij Taluka including Modasa Mahal.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m on the 5th February to 6 a.m. on the 6th February :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	8	6
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	90
Small Pox	2	nil

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 1 was 631 giving a death-rate of 33·50 per annum per thousand as against 700· the corresponding period of last year, and 722 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 50 died from fevers ; 17, plague ; 0, small-pox ; 1, measles ; 6 cholera ; 0 leprosy ; 35 phthisis ; 24, diseases of the nervous system ; 199 affections of the respiratory organs ; 48, diarrhœa ; 18, dysenters ; 26, still-born ;94, old age debility ; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 37 ; Brahmin, 26 ; Lingaet, 4 ; Bhattia, 8 ; Hindu of other caste, 291 ; Hindu low caste, 71 ; Musalman, 141 ; Parsee, 18 ; Jew, 6 ; Native Christian, 23 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 3 ; Negro-African, 1 ; Buddhist. 0 ; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 414 as against 444 for the corresponding period of last year, and 402 the average over the past five years.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

When one talks of realism in these days, he thinks of those succinct, unsuperfluous novels in which the writer makes self-effacement a sacred duty, in which, recognisiug that there are no plots in life, he gives us merely a closeknit sequence of veents and avoids, as he would the devil, the two besetting sins of English work in this kind—caricature and melodrama. It is along lines of this sort that the fiction of our day seems to be progressing. The term, however, is capable of a wider meaning, and any writer who, eliminating the conventional and the fantastic, seeks to get as close as possible to life as it is, is to that extent a realist. In his "Les Origines du Roman Realiste" M. Gustave Reynier uses the word in its larger sense. He goes back to certain of the earlier prose writers of his nation—back even beyond them, to the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius—in order to disengage the realist element of their work. The result is a charming book, the worth of which is that not only does he tell us enough of each work to save us the trouble of reading it—and who wishes to read such a treatise as, for example, "Les Quinze Joies de Mariage"?—but exercises an exquisite critical taste upon it and sifts the various elements it contains as cleverly as the ants did the different kinds of grain in the heap set before the fairy princess. We are not sure that he has shown cause for including the "Decameron" of Boccaccio and the Spanish "Celestine" among his books, but "superflua non nocent," and they detract nothing from the excellence of the work.

What happens when one who has made a fortune in business determines to devote the leisure or his old age to the indulgence of his artistic testes is well-known and has furnished a theme for the satirist in all ages. Sometimes it is the case of Sir Visto—

What brought Sir Visto's ill-got wealth to waste?
Some Demon whispered, "Visto, have a Taste."

Sometimes it is the case of Virro—

For what has Virro painted, build and planted?
Only to show how many Tastes he wanted.

In other words, such a man is likely to lay out his money both profusely and rashly. If this happens seldomer than one would expect in the case of the book collector, it is because, rightly considered, book collecting is not, the stricter sense, a Taste at all. It is a Taste in the sense in which any hobby may be called so, but not in the sense that it involves the exercise of artistic perceptions. It is a subject that may be "got up," and a strong memory and a keen pair of eyes are the only equipment which a man of fortune requires to qualify him for. Few, accordingly, of those rich Americans, who break the record at the London book auctions are there or elsewhere ever taken in. They are shrewd men of trained business habits, and, if they give large prices for the things they buy, see to it that they are buying the right thing. Moreover, most of them, to make assurance doubly sure, either employ a specialist librarian or keep in touch with an agent concerning whose expertness there is even less doubt than concerning their own. It is a point on which they are fastidious.

Thus the late Mr. Widener, when, some years ago, he wished to acquire at a London sale a copy of the First Folio Shakspere, did not, being himself in America, employ a London dealer, but sent his agent to the sale from Philadelphia, paying both top price for the book and all travelling expenses, in order to be sure of the quality of his purchase; and, similarly, at the recent Hoe sale, a collector is credited with having paid £5,000 for the services of an expert for the two weeks, the sale lasted. When such precautions are neglected, and the unknowing "nouveau riche" simply wishes to build up a fine library in the shortest possible time, the inevitable happens, and there is a distinct reversion to the favourite type of the satirists. An instance of this sort is engaging the attention of the book world in America, where a court of law gave a lady back some £8,500, of the money she had spent upon "editions de luxe." She must sometimes have proved a somewhat coy purchaser, because on one occasion she clinched the bargain only when a letter, purporting to be from a millionaire, was produced offering larger prices for the books than she was being asked. Nevertheless the extent to which she was taken in is incredible. For an edition of Carlyle in thirty volumes worth £45 a volume, she paid £600 a volume, and for each volume of a series of twelve worth £25 she paid £1,000.

There are discrepancies between the statistical tables of last year's publications given in the "Bookseller" and those in the Publishers' Circular, but, accepting the figures of the latter as being the smaller, we are faced with the fact that in 1912, books were published to the number of 12,067, as compared with 1911 with its record of 10,914, Moreover, in spite of repeated, complaints that publishers will not issue meritorious fiction by unknown writers, novels have shared in the increase, totalling 2,464, against last year's 2,215. The issue was slackest during July and August—when illustrated periodicals are at their briskest,—but during the three months following they poured from the press at the rate of nine every lawful day. It is a sore evil, for it is very obvious that along with the hundreds of novels that fall practically stillborn from the press, and deserve no better fate, there must be others which, although not works of the highest genius, are yet worthy of an attention which the over production prevents them ever receiving. Publishers show no disposition to apply Mr. Flowerdew's prescription and check the output by reverting to more expensive novels.

Many readers must be struck at this season by the futility of many of those articles in which at the close of the year newspapers give a summary account of its best books. They seldom bring to the front any writer who has not had his due at the hands of the reviewers, and are in many cases no more than the writer's impression of what books have most caught the attention of the public. Such articles are at their best when, in a newspaper strong on its literary side, they are the result of a survey of the reviewing columns of the year; they are then a bold reaffirmation of the literary individuality of the paper. Even so, however, they are not of much other use, for the standards of reviewers are so various that their notices hardly furnish a satisfactory basis of a comparative estimate. Attempts to enumerate the year's best books, however, continue to be made, and one of the most independent is that of the "Nation," which last week devoted its "In the World of Books" page to that purpose. Those included under the heading of "Fiction" are striking. Of the twelve best novels of the year, two are credited to Mr. James Stephen, and one to Mr. Hugh Walpole, and no doubt those two young authors will appreciate the compliment of being placed on a list which Mr. Wells with his "Marriage" is not allowed to enter. Probably the writer hesitated which of the two realist novels "The Story of a Ploughboy" and "Carnival" to include. We think he is right in having preferred the former. "Carnival" is a beautiful book, and when the author represents the heroine as commending on her shudder "Someone is sitting on my grave" when she herself is sitting on the spot on which she is to be murdered he makes a fine point which a careless reader may be apt to miss. Nevertheless there are vexatious improbabilities in the book—improbabilities of character and improbabilities of incident,—whereas "The Story of a Ploughboy" is uniformly and sternly true to life.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Castalia" Feb. 7.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria dock this evening with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 5 p.m. sharp.

TO SUEZ.—Mrs. Vegel.

TO PORT SAID.

Mrs. H. M. Godfrey — Mrs. Godfrey

TO LONDON.

Mrs. Chadwick — Mrs. W. D. H. Stevenson and infant
Mrs. J. G. Counsell
Capt. A. W. Daldy — Mrs. W. E. Shipp and child
Mr. J. G. Melrose — Miss M. Smith
Mrs. Melrose — Miss Walker
Mr. W. Reid — Capt. A. C. Watson
Mrs. Reid and infant

TO LIVERPOOL.

Mrs. Crawshaw — Miss H. P. Sinclair
Mrs. H. M. Dennis — Mr. J. Taylor
Miss M. O'Reilly

HIGH COURT—FEB. 7.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposals.

49.12, 12.12 Mehta, Gethibai vs Gomtibai, Hiralal
54.12, 561.11 Vachha, Shridhan Gopinath vs Dhakoomal Kana Ram, Mulla
57-12, 725-12, Subnis, Abdulabhoy Hassanali vs Khatri Ismail Tyab, Unwala
60-12, 6-12 Ardeshir, Harakhbai widow vs Jamnabai widow, Shroff
62-12, 636-11 Edjelow, Shivnarayan Purbhulal vs Sada Pana a firm, Jamsetji.
19-12, 1160-19 Payne, Rahim Vally Mahomed vs N J Gamadia and another, Bicknell.
31-12, 288-03 Ardeshir, Ebji Umersey vs Jayadayal Lachminarayen, Malvi.
55-12, 1043-11 Payne, the New Piece-Goods Bazars Co vs. Jivabhai Vadilal, Edgelow.
65-12 In Re India Coy's act, Wadia, The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd vs The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg-Wg Co Ltd Bhaishanker.
66-12 461-12 Payne, Vithaldas Gokuldas vs Joorimal HargopalRoongta, Motichand.
67-12, 23-12 D J Mantri, Luxmon Jayram vs. Radhabai widow, Captain and V.
69-12, 364-11 Dubash, Narsi Virji vs Alfred, H Harrison, Patell and E.
70-12 Payne, Jan Mahomed Rehimtoola and Co vs Karimbhoy Salehbhoy and others Edgelow.
71-12, 311-12 Payne, Mulraj Khattau vs The Bank of India Ltd, Craigie.
72-12, 311-12 Craigie, The Bank of India vs Naranji Dwarkadas—Bhaishanker.
73-12, 589-12 Craigie, The Bengal Coal Company Ltd vs Choonilal Harilal and Co—Crawford.
74-12, 272-11 Mulla, B R Bomanji vs Bhagwandas Parashram, Tyabji.
79-12, 134-12 Mulla, Bawa Mirja Pir Bara Mirja vs Pir Abdul Kadar, Pir Dada Miya—Payne & Co

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

1041-12 Chitnis—Balkrishna Pandurang Parelkar vs Nilkant Kanoba Pandit and others—Subnis.
608-11 S A Tyabji Damodar Ramji vs Sha Okerda Veersi Manch and N
For Determination of Questions between Plaintiff and 7th Deft
383-99 Crawford Gulam Mahomed Haji Ismail vs Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Payne and Co
1248.12 Kanga, Sirdar Nowroji Pudumji vs Putlibai, Nadirshaw.

Testamentary Suits.

25-12, F P Pavri, Esmail Noor Mahomed vs Murada Ratansey Nadirshaw
26-12 D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow vs Bablibai aliasi Saraswatibai, Smetham
27-12 Tyabji, Jalam Chhedlal vs Maykolal Kanyalal, Vachha
28-12 Maneoklal, Haji Rajah Haji M vs Fatubibl alias Fatuma, Mulla
30-12 Mulji, Karsondas Dayaldas vs Girdhar Kalidas, Smetham
17-12 Little, Vallabhdas Rowji vs Khimji Keshowjil Tybejee.

Long Cause.

812.10 Mulla, Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chitnis
453.12 Dastur, Meghji Hirji vs Hamsraj Hirji, Motichand.
641-11 M B Chothia—Hormusji Framji Maneokshah vs W B Panthaky—Edg G W and Co.
287-11 Edg W and Co—Bai Mani widow vs Virjiwandas Dhanji—Bickneer.
970-11 Ragh N and Co, Radhabai vs Vallibai, Jeh G and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Long Causes.

1159-12 Nadirsha and D, Ali Saheb Kazi Hassan vs Dwarkadas Gordhandas, C P D Cunha
648-12 C P D Cunha, Bhagwandas Nagindas vs Ali Saheb Kazi Hassan, Nadirsha and D
273-10 Bhai K and G, Shriman Goswami Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Goverdhanlalji Maharaj vs Kanji Mowji Durvedi, Edgelow G W and Co
82-12 Ragh N and Co, Dayabhai Tapidas vs The Presidency Mills, Payne and Co
869-11 Bicknell, Indersingh Jesraj vs Gopi Ganesh Radhavalabh, Wadia
185-11 Daphtary, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Popat Parbhuram Vaidya, Bhai Shanker
187-11 Daphtary, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs V P Vaidya, Bhaishanker
732-12 Mulji, Kerimbhai Peer Mahomed and Co vs P K Joshi, Little
71-12 Crawford, Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad vs. Mahomed Fazal Haji Abdulla Arab, Payne
917-12 Vachha, S D Patel vs C J Peerbhai, Payne Co
1077-12 Raghavaya, Bai Rancose vs Bai Manchharam
822-11 Bhai Shanker, Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Gordhandas Khatau, Edgelow
525-12 Jehangir, Tullockchand Hookamchand vs Harmanbux Ramcoover, Motichand.
539-12 Mulla, Radhakisandas Dwarkadas vs Motilal Rupchand, Mulji
1042-11 Little, Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabally Essaji, Motichand
301-09 Payne, Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co, Crawford.
229-11 Motichand Ishwardas Modi vs Taracband Lookmandas Kanga.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th Feb. 1913.

117. Inspection Parade.—It is notified for information that the annual Inspection will take place in Camp on Saturday the 8th instant at 4-45 p. m.

Dress —Uniform, Drill Order.

(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Co.'s will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.

Train.—The Railway authorities have made arrangements to provide special accomodation by the trains leaving Colaba at 3-5 and 3-35 p. m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th February, 1913.

37 Regtl Institute.—The Bombay Volunteer Artillery Regimental Institute will be closed from 2 p. m. on Saturday 8-2-13, to 12 noon 17-2-13.

35. Annual Camp.—The Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday, 8th inst. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade outside Grant Road Station at 5 p. m., and march to Mahaluxmi Battery.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-50 p. m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p. m.

Cyclists will parade at the same time and place.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki and Helmets, Rifles (with slings) and Side-Arms.

Members of both Companies are requested to send their bedding, etc. to the Fort Headquarters, not later than 1 p. m. on Saturday, 8th instant. All Kit should be distinctly marked with the Owner's name and Company. Also label with owner's name plainly written, to be pasted on the butt of their rifle.

38. Inspection and Practice.—The G. O. C. 6th (Poona) Division will inspect Nos. 1 and 2 Companies at Instructional Practice from Mahaluxmi Battery, on Monday, 10th February.

Parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 2 p. m. sharp.

Dress : —Khaki and Helmets.

Members are requested to wear "khaki shirts" which can be obtained at Headquarters.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Contractors who hold opium vend licences in Native States are prohibited from holding similiar licenses in British territory in the Punjab. The Financial Commissioner's attention has recently been drawn to the question of extending this prohibition so as to make it applicable to the case of contractors holding licenses for vend of liquors or drugs, but Mr. Fenton considers that it is advisable to go even further than this, and to make it a general order that every excise contractor in the Punjab, whether of opium, or liquors, or drugs, is debarred from holding concurrently any excise license whatever in a Native State.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

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Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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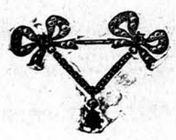
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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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POISONED FOOT CURED

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"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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